VINYL CHLORIDE CAPACITY MOUNTS

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

October 24, 1960

OPD SPECIAL 'DEPTH' REPORT
PAGE THREE

Baker TONNAGE
MOLYBDENUM CHEMICALS

Ammonium Molybdate, Reagent
Ammonium Molybdate, C.P.
Sodium Molybdate, Technical
Molybdic Acid, Reagent
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FLORIDA
Jacksonville.....Apperson Chemical, Inc.
Miami.....Biscayne Chemical Labs., Inc.
Orlando.....Lenfestey Supply Company
Tampa.....Lenfestey Supply Company
Tampa.....Miller-Lenfestey Supply Co.
GEORGIA
Atlanta.....Chemical Services, Inc.
IDAHO
Boise.....Van Waters & Rogers Inc.
ILLINOIS
Addison.....Phillips & Martin Co.
Chicago.....Central Solvents & Chemicals Co.
INDIANA
Ft. Wayne...Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
Indianapolis.....Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
IOWA
Des Moines.....Miller Chemical Company
KANSAS
Wichita.....McKesson & Robbins, Inc.*
Wichita.....Universal Motor Oils Co., Inc.
KENTUCKY
Louisville.....Dixie Solvents & Chemicals Co.
LOUISIANA
Lafayette.....Chemical Services, Inc.
New Orleans.....Southern Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
MARYLAND
Baltimore.....Leidy Chemicals Corp.
MASSACHUSETTS
Boston.....Hess & French, Inc.
Fall River.....Borden & Remington Company
Westfield.....Eastern Chemicals, Inc
METROPOLITAN NEW YORK
Lyndhurst, N. J.....Stoney-Mueller, Inc.
MICHIGAN
Detroit.....Western Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Grand Rapids.....Wolverine Solvents & Chemicals Co.
MINNESOTA
St. Paul.....Lyon Chemicals, Inc.
MISSOURI
Joplin.....McKesson & Robbins, Inc.* c/o Union Transfer & Storage Co.
Kansas City.....McKesson & Robbins, Inc.*
Kansas City...Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
St. Louis.....Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Springfield.....McKesson & Robbins, Inc.* c/o General Warehouse Corp.
NEBRASKA
Omaha.....Miller Chemical Co.
NEW JERSEY
Lyndhurst, N. J.....Stoney-Mueller, Inc.
NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque.....Braun Chemical Co.
NEW YORK
Albany.....Eastern Chemicals, Inc.
Binghamton.....Collier Chemicals, Inc.
Buffalo.....Buffalo Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
Johnstown.....S. M. Ireland Chemical Co.
New York.....Stoney-Mueller Inc.
Rensselaer.....Eastern Chemicals, Inc.
Syracuse.....Eastern Chemicals, Inc.
NORTH CAROLINA
Durham.....Cardinal Products, Inc.
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Cincinnati.....Ames Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Cleveland.....Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Toledo.....Toledo Solvents & Chemicals Co.
OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City.....Ward Chemical & Supply Co.
Tulsa.....Ward Chemical & Supply Co.
OREGON
Portland.....Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
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Pittsburgh.....Vitro Manufacturing Co.
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Providence.....Borden & Remington Co.
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Nashville.....Chapman Chemical Co.
TEXAS
Dallas.....Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Dallas.....Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
El Paso.....Braun Chemical Co.
Houston.....Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.
Houston.....Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
UTAH
Salt Lake City.....Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co.
Salt Lake City.....Wasatch Chemical Co.
WASHINGTON
Seattle.....Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
Spokane.....Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
WISCONSIN
Chippewa Falls.....Lyon Chemicals, Inc.
La Crosse..Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
Milwaukee..Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Corp.
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 178 No. 18 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. October 24, 1960

PVC'S END-USES TO SHIFT

Molding and Extrusion, Flooring to Rise

	1975	1965	1960
Film	9.7%	9.8%	10.9%
Sheeting	13.3%	13.3%	14.8%
Molding and Extrusion	35.7%	35.3%	31.8%
Textile and Paper	6.2%	6.3%	6.9%
Flooring	20.7%	19.7%	17.6%
Protective Coatings	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%
Miscellaneous*	10.5%	11.6%	14.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Includes imported material

Vinyl Chloride Monomer Plants Are Multiplying to Form Basis Of a 1.5-Billion-Pound Market

Vinyl chloride monomer producers are cranking up an expansion program which will carry the industry past the 1.5-billion-pound mark by 1963.

OPD 'Depth' Report

Latest confirmation of expansion is expected to arise out of tomorrow's (Tuesday, October 25) joint meeting between boards of Borden Company and United States Rubber Company. The groups are expected to ratify plans to go ahead with a 150-million-pound-a-year vinyl chloride project on the Gulf Coast. Cumberland Chemical Corporation (60 percent Air Reduction Chemical Company and 40 percent Mastic Tile Corporation) is ready to start up its 50-million-pound-a-year plant in Calvert City, Ky.

American Chemical, Ethyl and Dow

American Chemical Corporation is ready to go in Watson, Calif., with an estimated 25 million pounds, and Ethyl Corporation will start up a 50-million-pound plant in Houston, Tex., some time next year. Dow Chemical Company is adding to its Plaquemine, La., plant.

Diamond Alkali Company is putting up a 35-million-pound-a-year acetylene unit at its Deer Park, Tex., vinyl facility. The company won't say when it will expand monomer capacity, but indicates that it will go up as a result of the acetylene installation.

PVC Foreign Trade

IMPORTS	
1960	*20.0 million pounds
1959	†14.7 million pounds
1958	15.5 million pounds
1957	13.3 million pounds
1956	12.9 million pounds
1955	29.5 million pounds
EXPORTS	
1960	*75.0 million pounds
1959	56.3 million pounds
1958	44.8 million pounds
1957	48.4 million pounds
1956	49.6 million pounds
1955	53.0 million pounds

* Estimate.
† 1955-59 includes quantities of polyvinyl alcohol.
Source: Tariff Commission.

While this activity is going on, polyvinyl chloride producers are also expanding. At the end of this year, potential is expected to reach 1.4 billion pounds (the figure assumes plant capacities in terms of straight polyvinyl chloride resin).

During 1962, taking into account only presently-known expansion plans, capacity should surpass 1.53 billion pounds. Highlights among PVC expansions:

- Cary Chemicals, Inc., will double its Flemington, N. J., plant to 100 million pounds a year.
- Diamond will add 15 million pounds

—Continued on page 40

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER OUTPUT

1965 ..	*1,300 million lbs.
1960 ..	*1,000 million lbs.
1959 ..	978 million lbs.
1958 ..	691 million lbs.
1957 ..	627 million lbs.
1956 ..	597 million lbs.
1955 ..	529 million lbs.
1954 ..	393 million lbs.

*Estimate
Source: Tariff Commission

Drugs Made in Foreign Countries Getting Nod From Military and VA

The Military Medical Supply Agency and the Veterans Administration, both big buyers of drugs in anybody's book, are turning to foreign sources for their drug needs in protest against the prices charged by domestic producers. According to the current issue of *PMA Newsletter*, weekly publication of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, VA is actively engaged in clearing the way for foreign purchases by modifying the usual patent clauses of its contracts and getting Food & Drug Administration inspection and approval of the foreign plants.

Current negotiations involve only meprobamate, it is stated, but one VA official said that unless circumstances change drastically, tetracycline also will be purchased abroad "sooner or later."

Would Be Under FDA's Wing

"Under the proposal which may go into effect shortly," the *Newsletter* says, "Food & Drug Administration would issue effective new drug applications (NDA's) to the foreign firms and inspect their plants.

"FDA or military inspectors would be present when the drugs were manufactured. With these safeguards, FDA would grant the NDA's, but restrict them to sales to Veterans Administration. This follows the pattern of the Military Medical Supply Agency which buys from foreign firms whose NDA's are restricted to sales to this agency."

VA administrator Sumner G. Whittier

—Continued on page 37

COMPANY HEAD: James M. Hait, elected president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif. He had been executive vice-president in charge of FMC's ordnance division and director of engineering.

1, 3-Butylene Glycol Set to Go Commercial

Celanese Corporation of America, sole US producer of 1,3-butylene glycol, has decided to put the chemical into commercial production, and in a big way. The New York company has started construction of a 25-million-pound-a-year unit at Bishop, Tex.

This will be a five-fold increase over

—Continued on page 48

Sodium Chlorate Capacity Slated for Boost by Hooker

Is an old pro in the sodium chlorate business trying to make a rookie uncomfortable? The rookie—Penn-Olin Chemical Corporation—is just now putting up a $6.5 million chlorate plant in Calvert City, Ky., capable of producing 25,000 tons per year.

But along comes the old pro—Hooker Chemical Corporation—with a fast pitch: The company is expanding "substantially" its Columbus, Miss., plant. After the plant's last expansion in 1959, Hooker said it was capable of producing over 24,000 tons a year.

Hooker, for competitive reasons, won't tell anything of its expansion plans beyond the fact that the increase will be sub-

—Continued on page 38

Cuba Embargo Cost: Millions in Chemicals

The economic crackdown by the Commerce and State Departments on Cuba for Fidel Castro's harassment of Americans and American investments there is going to cost the US chemical industry about $34.4 million, based on 1959 estimates of trade with the island.

Cuba has long depended on the US for about 80 percent of its needs for chemicals and last year purchased some $47,961,000 of supplies in raw and finished form, including about $14.6 million of medicinals and pharmaceuticals.

Last week's orders clamping down on all US exports to Cuba, effective October 20, except for medicines and medical supplies and certain food products, will force

—Continued on page 62

ANTARA HEAD: Dr. C. C. Schulze, appointed general manager of the Antara Chemicals Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. He had been assistant general manager of the old dyestuff and chemical division.

OPD Reports From Europe

Hoechst, ICI: Unlike US Firms, They're Cheering

Two of Europe's largest chemical companies have taken a look at their results so far in 1960 and, unlike many US firms, find almost everything to cheer about. Their only complaint is over the persistent decline in chemical prices, and that complaint is muted.

Farbwerke Hoechst, AG, one of Germany's big three, reports that almost every segment of its business is limited only by plant capacity these days and a sales increase of nearly 18 percent to $620 million is expected for all of 1960 against $529 million in 1959.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., one of Britain's largest firms and third largest chemical company in the world last year, reports its first half sales were $806.4 million, up 15 percent on the first half of 1959, and net income of $72.9 million was up nearly 40 percent.

Prof. Karl Winnacker, chairman of the management of Hoechst, declares that results in the first eight months of the year are the basis of the expectation for a big sales increase in all of 1960. Assuming "an undisturbed economic development" Hoechst expects its sales in 1961 to top $700 million.

Consolidating in its accounts for 1960 results of subsidiaries in which the company has an interest of 50 percent or more would boost its sales this year to around $660 million, German financial experts calculate. In 1952, Hoechst's sales were $181 million.

In a detailed review of the company's operation, Prof. Winnacker points to inorganic chemicals, particularly chlorine and phosphorus chemicals, as doing well.

Dyestuffs, textile chemicals and intermediates also are selling strongly and considerable investments in these fields are planned. Sales of the firm's polyester fiber "Trevira" are booming and further investments in capacity are also contemplated here.

The market for Hoechst's Ziegler-type polyethylene and polypropylene are described as very good and the company is

—Continued on page 48

Tung Oil Import Quota Cuts Recommended to the President

The future of the tung industry's import quotas now rests in the White House. The Tariff Commission, which has recommended that the annual quota on oil and nuts be slashed to about 14 million pounds, has routed its recommendations to the Executive Branch and the next move is now up to the President. The Tariff people want the quota cut on November 1, with not more than 3.5 million pounds permitted entry during the first three months of the marketing year.

The commission's recommendations support those of the Department of Agriculture, which asks that the quota be cut to exactly 13.9 million pounds.

The recommendations are contained in a report on an investigation that was conducted in September and turned over to the White House just last week.

What Existing Quota Permits

The existing quota, which has been in effect since 1957, permits 26 million pounds of the oil to come into the country, either as oil or as nuts, with a limit of 6.5 million pounds allowed entry during the first three months, November-January.

The Tariff Commission found that the US could actually get along in the new marketing year without one pound of imported oil, as a result of the large volume of oil presently on hand and to be produced.

It was estimated that carry-in stocks of tung oil for the new year would total 37 million pounds and that this year's crop of nuts will produce about 28 million pounds of oil for a total domestic supply of 65 million pounds.

Of this amount, about 45 million pounds can be expected to be consumed domestically and about 1 million pounds will be exported, leaving 19 million pounds to be carried over into the next crop year. This 19 million pounds, the commission said, is materially in excess of the minimum carryover deemed necessary to meet the needs of consumers until the new crop is harvested and to permit the orderly functioning of the market.

In view of this situation, the commission advised the President, the absence of import restrictions on tung oil and tung nuts is practically certain to lead

—*Continued on page 57*

Titanium Trichlor Facility Making Ultra Pure Grade

An ultra pure grade of titanium trichloride is now available from Stauffer Chemical Company's Anderson Chemical Division in Weston, Mich. Capacity is slated at half a million pounds annually.

The new grade, designated as AA, is highly reactive. Its activity characteristics contribute to the compound's usefulness as a catalyst in the production of polypropylene, Stauffer reports.

The company also operates a commercial titanium trichloride plant, located at Richmond, Calif., to produce other grades of the compound.

DuPont Development: A Non-Woven Fabric

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has developed a process for turning synthetic fibrous particles into non-woven fabrics—and it is all done on the conventional equipment that makes paper.

Basic to the process are new particles that duPont has developed. The Wilmington, Del., company reports that it has coined a name—fibrid—for its new fibrous form of synthetic polymeric material and has dedicated the word to the public as a generic term.

The new non-woven fabric starts with an amorphous mass made up of any of the synthetic polymers. To this mass are added fibers of such synthetic yarns as nylon, "Orlon" or "Dacron." After processing this material can then be turned out on

—*Continued on page 36*

Camphor USP is Reduced By Huisking's Clintbrook

Prices for USP camphor have been reduced 2 cents a pound in bulk and 5 cents a pound in tablet form by Clintbrook Chemical Company, a division of Chas. L. Huisking & Co., New York.

Under the new schedule, which is effective immediately, the bulk price is 57 cents a pound in ton lots, while tablets list at 80 cents a pound for 1,000 pounds. Clintbrook took over the manufacture of bulk camphor from E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., in January, 1959.

FDA Action Against Lever Ends in a Consent Decree

A consent decree terminating the seizure action instituted by the Food & Drug Administration against a vegetable shortening being trial-marketed in certain Maryland areas under the name new "Light Spry" by Lever Brothers Company, New York, has been entered in the Federal Court at Baltimore.

FDA had moved against the product because of objections to the labeling and packaging of the material, contending that it was misbranded and adulterated (OPD, 8/15/60). The product contained about 22 percent nitrogen gas, whipped into it during manufacture to add bulk without increasing the weight.

Although raising no question as to the wholesomeness of the product, FDA regarded it as adulterated because of the

—*Continued on page 37*

The Week's Price Changes

Coconut Oil, Dillweed Oil, Iodine, Spearmint Oil Advanced. Camphor, Copper Oxide, Copper Sulfate, Peanut Oil Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb (p. 56).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 56).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Cottonseed oil foots, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Dillweed oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 56)
Iodine, crude, Chilean, 15c. per lb. (p. 56).
Lard, cash, 9/20c. per lb. (p. 56).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 56).
Palmarosa oil, 45c. per lb. (p 51).
Peppermint oil, natural, 10c. per lb. (p. 51).
Rapeseed oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 56).
Spearmint oil, $1 per lb (p. 51).

Prices Reduced

Camphor, synthetic, USP, bulk, 2c per lb. (p. 47).
Copper carbonate, bgs., l.c.l., 1½c. per lb. (p. 34).
Copper hydrate, 1c. per lb. (p. 34).
Copper oxide, 3c. per lb. (p. 54).
Copper sulfate, cryst., 99%, 75c per 100 lbs. (p. 34).
Monohydrated, 35%, $1 per 100 lbs. (p. 34).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Tin, metal, Straits, 1c. per lb. (p. 34).
Salts, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb. (p. 34).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Oct. 21, 1960	Oct. 14, 1960	Oct. 23, 1959
110.00	109.65	108.69

PMA Tips: How to Sell Drugs

For the small drug firms whose awe of bureaucratic red tape has kept them from grabbing a share of the $125 million market represented by the federal government, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has gathered and just published information on how to do business with the industry's largest customer. First of all, says PMA, the drug maker must recognize that there is no single procurement pattern for all of government. Thus, a variety of procedures must be mastered, from competitive bidding to just getting one's price list into the right portfolios.

Of primary importance, according to the new PMA manual, the interested manufacturer must place its name on the bidders' lists of various agencies and contract with General Services Administration. This insures that the firm's name will reach the *Federal Supply Schedule*, from which purchasing officers order directly.

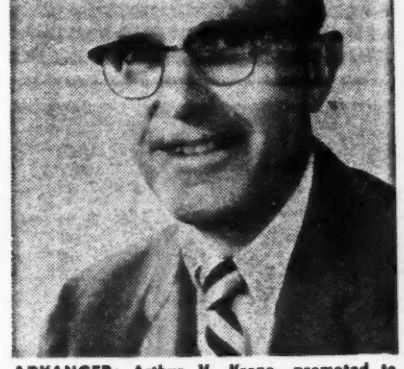
What to Read

Next, a copy of *Purchasing Specifications Sales Directory* must be secured. It's available from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington at 60 cents.

By means of cross-indexing, the document tells what products and services are bought by the military and civilian agencies, just whom to contact and where, what other steps must be taken, and furnishes sources of specifications.

The directory also lists all federal agen-

—*Continued on page 37*



ADVANCED: Arthur V. Krone, promoted to general traffic manager of United Carbon Company, New York. He joined the company as traffic manager in 1955.

Lauryl Peroxide Output Started Up by Thompson

Thompson Chemical Company, Pawtucket, R. I., has started commercial production of lauroyl peroxide. The material, carrying the "Truox" brand name, is the first organic peroxide to be produced in volume at Thompson's expanding facilities.

Shipments are in 100-pound polyethylene lined drums. Evaluation samples are also available.

Applications for lauroyl peroxide lie in plastics, oils and waxes. In the first field, it is used as a catalyst and activator, in the latter two as a chemical intermediate and drying agent.

Drug Fair Trade Faces A Threat in High Court

Drug firms seeking to hang on to their fair trade contract policies—which are showing signs of fraying from the steady battering of state courts in recent years—are facing what amounts to another threat to the entire fair trade sysem.

At the behest of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., the Supreme Court of the United States has agreed to review a test case, coming up from the New Jersey Su-

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OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, Vol. 176, No. 18, October 24, 1960. Published weekly on Monday except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Second-Class postage paid at New York, N. Y. Single copy price: 50 cents. Subscription prices:—United States and Possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $12. Copyright, 1960, Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

TOP MAN: George R. Vila, elected president and chief operating officer of United States Rubber Company, New York. He was formerly a vice-president and general mangaer of the Naugatuck Chemical Division.

Armour Money Route: Chemicals Over Meat

Armour & Co., old-timer among the giant Chicago meat-packers, will soon have more money invested in chemical plants than in slaughter houses and meat-producing facilities. Latest news on spending is that the Armour Agricultural Chemical Company division is going to put up $60 million on expansion of its phosphates and nitrogen holdings.

The phosphate operations will be located in Polk County, Fla., while the nitrogen plant will be erected at Sheffield, Ala. They will approximately triple current production during 1962.

Scheduled to come from the Sheffield nitrogen plant are ammonia, nitric acid, urea, nitrogen solutions, ammonium nitrate and other ammonia derivatives. Ammonium phosphate will be produced in increased amounts, with the use of phosphoric acid produced at the new Polk County plant.

The phosphate plant, in the vicinity of Fort Mead., Fla., will extract and process phosphoric acid and triple superphosphate and will also manufacture sulfuric acid. The unit will be considerably larger than the company's present source of phosphate materials at Bartow, Fla.

There are several other new plants involved in the expansion program. They will be compact units designed for the production of new liquid mixed fertilizers and bulk blended fertilizers. These plants will be located in the rural midwest, and will serve customers within a fifty-mile radius. No further information on the midwest units is coming from the company at the present time.

Plans are also afoot to continue an extensive modernization program for existing fertilizer mixing plants. There are twenty-seven of these located in the United States and one in Puerto Rico.

Allied Chemical to Boost Chlorinated Methane Output

Allied Chemical Corporation is announcing today (October 24) plans for a 40 percent expansion of chlorinated methane facilities at the Mounsville, W. Va., plant of its Solvay Process Division.

Spurring the expansion, says Allied, is rising demand for chloromethanes in industrial applications, such as butyl rubber, silicone and tetramethyl lead.

Cost of the project and start-up time have not been disclosed.

Chemical Transportation Costs Are Due for an Increase Today As ICC Rejects Trade Protests

Costs of transporting the products of the chemical industry around the country are going up. Higher freight charges are being put into effect today (October 24) to tap the shipping public for additional millions to meet rising costs in the railroad industry. The Interstate Commerce Commission cleared the way for the higher charges last week when, after two days of arguments, it rejected most of the protests that had been lodged by shippers against the new tariff schedules filed by the railroads last September 7. On the average, the increase amounts to about 1 percent in railroad revenues.

Chemical producers will feel the effects from several different angles. So-called line-haul rates are being increased ½ cent per hundred pounds where the present rate does not exceed 65 cents, and by 1 cent where the rate exceeds 65 cents.

Higher Bulk Rates

Bulk commodities such as fertilizer and potash, where rates are named in amounts per ton, will pay 10 cents more per ton where the rate is $13 or less and 20 cents more where the rate exceeds $13.

Higher charges for switching, and other accessorial services also are in prospect, but the hopes of the railroads to be able to cut back the free-time allowances at the ports to five days are to be held up until they can be investigated by the commission.

Increased freight rates will go into effect largely by default on the part of the industry. Although some 300 protests were made to the ICC against the charges proposed by the roads, the chemical industry was comparatively silent. The only protestants were the fertilizer manufacturers, potash producers, sulfur producers and one manufacturer and shipper of explosives.

Through its national organization, the National Plant Food Institute, fertilizer producers issued warnings to the railroads and to the commission, saying that the rails were running the danger of seeing more fertilizer traffic diverted to competing carriers if freights are again increased.

Walter D. Matson, counsel, argued to the commission that "the day of being captive rail traffic has passed" for the fertilizer industry. A competitive pricing policy is imperative if the railroads are to handle this traffic, he said.

The ICC, however, agreed with the railroads that the fertilizer industry has grown so greatly that it should be well able to absorb the proposed increase, Also, the railroads expect to continue to make

—*Continued on page 52*

Plastic Use in Automobiles Half Billion Pounds in 70's

The automotive industry will use at least 500 million pounds of plastics in 1970. This is the prediction of William T. Cruse, executive vice-president of the Society of the Plastics Industry.

The use of this much material should result in annual savings of more than $100 million in the auto industry ten years hence, Mr. Cruse predicts. Further, a 10-million-car market in 1970 would raise this figure considerably.

SPI's preliminary estimate of the average total weight of plastics materials in 1961 models is twenty-two pounds per automobile. Since the models have appeared in showrooms, other sources have estimated as high as thirty pounds—excluding upholstery, paints and finishes.

"I think even twenty-two pounds per car is a dramatic figure when viewed in this light," Mr. Cruse says. "Seven years ago the figure was only seven pounds per car; 20 percent of the increase since that year took place in the current changeover."

HAS TWO JOBS: M. E. Pickett, Jr., made a vice-president of Columbian Carbon (Canada) Ltd., and general manager of its carbon black and pigment division.

TDI Capacity Boost Is Projected by Mobay

Mobay Chemical Company is getting set to boost its annual tolylene di-isocyanate capacity up to 40 million pounds a year. The company has just decided to construct additional manufacturing facilities at New Martinsville, W. Va., and hopes to have them in operation by June.

This is Mobay's fourth major expansion of the New Martinsville, W. Va., installation in five years. The most recent was in July, when Mobay put the capacity up from 18 million to 25 million pounds a year.

Continuing big in the field are these competitors: Allied Chemical Corporation's National Aniline Division, E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co. and Nopco Chemical Company.

National Aniline is now tripling its toluene di-isocyanate capacity at Moundsville, W. Va., and expects to have a po-

—*Continued on page 52*

Ice Cream Men Are Cold To FDA's Dessert Ruling

Ice cream men are cold toward Food & Drug Administration's frozen dessert label ruling.

The International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and High's Dairy Product Corporation have filed a petition in US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit asking for a review of an order of the Commissioner of Food & Drugs.

The order, in essence, stipulates that frozen desserts that are flavored in whole or in part with artificial flavoring agents

—*Continued on page 48*

Scientific Frontier Is Chemical Men's Hope for Growing

Rapid progress in the frontier areas of science holds out to chemical makers their sole opportunity to match the sizzling sales growth of the last decade. Catalyze sales, advises Dr. N. C. Robertson of Spencer Chemical Company, by hooking the chemical business to the rising stars of electronics, optics, propulsion, ceramics, adhesion and abrasion.

"I am confident," he adds, "that if our industry seeks major opportunities in such frontier areas it can match and even surpass its record of past years."

Problems Facing the Industry

Problems now facing the industry, demanding this drastically far-sighted approach to growth, are, according to Dr. Robertson:

- Over-capacity, made virulent by the rapid dissemination of technology, turning every man into a chemical maker.
- A cost-price squeeze resulting from this over-capacity, insufficiently offset by improved manufacturing efficiency.
- Invasion of the industry by producers from other related fields.
- Shrinkage of export markets coupled with increasing imports here.
- Intramural competition, prompting price cuts while adding nothing to overall industry sales.

Addressing a regional convention of the St. Louis Society of Financial Analysts in St. Louis, Mo., last week, Dr. Robertson, Spencer's vice-president of research and development, asked:

"How will the chemical industry as we now know it adapt to these threats to its continued growth?"

For one thing, he answered, there will be ever increasing emphasis upon integration toward the ultimate consumer. "Although only 15 percent of the output of the chemical and allied products industries is sold directly to consumers today, chemical companies will increase their efforts to integrate forward in order to secure a more competitive position."

In another approach, he went on to say, efforts will be directed as never before toward establishing proprietary, protected positions in areas of importance to the industry. In this connection, the Spencer executive feels that applications research will dominate an expanding research and development effort:

"We now face a situation in which we must become almost as familiar with our

—*Continued on page 53*

Cyanamid Denies Charge Of Melamine Market Rig

American Cyanamid Company has categorically denied Department of Justice charges that it had maintained artificially high price levels for melamine and melamine products.

"Far from being artificially high or rigid," the New York company argues, "prices of melamine and melamine resins have declined substantially over the years."

This comes in response to a civil antitrust suit charging Cyanamid with conspiracy to monopolize domestic and international trade in the plastic raw material and products derived from it, such as "Formica" (OPD, 10/10/60).

In its statement, Cyanamid claims it was not served with the complaint until October 7, even though the suit was publicly announced October 5 by the government.

Replying to a government demand that

—*Continued on page 62*

Quebracho: What's Happened to Market? Nothing Good

What's happened to the quebracho market? Nothing good, according to a new report just put together by the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Confirming what has long been known in the trade, the New York bank says that the world market has been falling off steadily since 1953.

Quebracho prices have all but gone to pot this year, plummeting from around $8 a hundredweight (the f.o.b. price in Buenos Aires) in January to about $4.50 last week.

Argentina, by far the largest producer, turned out only 99,000 metric tons of the extract last year—some 25 percent below output in 1958.

This drop was offset in part by a rise in Paraguay's production from around 24,000 tons to nearly 30,000 tons in 1959, and by the sale of stocks held over from the previous year.

All in all, Paraguay and Argentina exported some 128,000 metric tons of quebracho last year, a decline of only 5 percent from 1958.

Quebracho, which is used chiefly in the tanning of leather soles in footwear, has lost a big chunk of this shoe business during the last seven or eight years to a variety of cheaper substitute materials—wattle and chestnut extracts and several synthetics.

Where quebracho is believed once to have had about 75 percent of this business, its share is now put at only around 30 percent.

In an effort to do something about the situation, the Argentine government earlier this year removed taxes amounting to nearly 28 percent.

But, says the Chase Manhattan, this has not been sufficient to overcome the drop in price. Nor, thinks the bank, is it likely to result in a substantial pickup in quebracho production.

Ross Acquires Burnett, Adds On New Facilities

F. H. Ross & Co., Jacksonville, Fla., has acquired Amica Burnett Chemical Company, Jacksonville, Fla., through a merger operation. H. T. Skaggs, former president of Amica, will become general manager of Ross' new Amica Division.

Amica Burnett's Florida offices and warehouses, located in Jacksonville, Tampa and Miami, will be retained, thus giving Ross a chain of fifteen such units throughout the southeast.

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Chemicals, Sex and Moths

Researchers have just succeeded in synthesizing for the first time a sex attractant that occurs naturally in the female gypsy moth.

Reporting the breakthrough, a spokesman for the Department of Agriculture says this synthesized chemical may spell doom for the male gypsy moth, who has so far proved himself an almost unconquerable enemy of fruit and shade trees.

But first USDA will get under way on a large-scale study to determine the best way to use the attractant and to learn whether males can be attracted and destroyed in sufficient numbers to reduce infestation.

If the attractant fails to fill the bill, it can still be used profitably, these spokesmen contend. For example, by trapping the male moths, this way, pest controllers would be able to find out the extent of infestation, thus narrowing down the areas that need treatment with insecticides.

The synthesized chemical, designated "gyplure," is nearly identical with the natural attractant, differing in one chemical characteristic that has no relevance to insect sex appeal.

Though indistinguishable to male moths, the two substances are precisely differentiated as follows:

- The natural product: Destrorotatory 10 acetoxy-1-hydroxy-cis-7-hexadecene.
- "Gyplure": 12-acetoxy-1-hydroxy-cis-9-octadecene.

The latter can be made by starting with ricinoleyl alcohol, an inexpensive chemical that recently became commercially available, or

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Chemical Profits Must Hold Up Or Investors Will Stop Investing: Advice From an Old Corporation

Uptrending chemical industry sales, paced in the '50's by a 105 percent rise in the Big Ten's turnover, have failed to carry profits forward. "Profits," says Norman E. Hathaway, executive vice-president of Allied Chemical Corporation, "must keep pace with investments, or investment money and growth will inevitably shrink and perhaps disappear." "In that event," he adds, speaking for the larger chemical makers, "so will we." But Mr. Hathaway made his conviction clear before a joint association meeting last week that nobody was going to disappear, that the profit squeeze could be dealt with.

Addressing the Chemical Institute of Canada and the Commercial Chemical Development Association in Montreal, Mr. Hathaway pointed to three factors in the profit pinch crying aloud for remedial action:

Profit Pinch Factors Needing Cures

- Over-expansion when concurrent market research by competing firms multiplies the attack on a single market.
- Over-expansion when chemical engineering firms fail because of inadequate research to tell the whole story on costs.
- Lack of industry "statesmanship" in price policy, leading to price cuts or a holding of the line when tabs should rise.

How serious is the problem? Does it demand concerted industry action? Yes, the Allied chief replies, adding that the problem will mount as long as short-sided thinking replaces long-range planning.

Taking ten of the largest chemical companies in 1950, a look at them in 1959 shows a 105 percent average sales rise, assets up 120 percent, with only a 42 percent rise in net profits.

Average profits as a percentage of net worth, Mr. Hathaway points out, were only 12.3 percent in 1959 as against 17.6 percent a decade earlier.

Concurrent market research, posing a problem not easily solved, confronts management with this question, according to the speaker:

"Is it better to expand in an oversupplied market, or to spend time and effort in a different area even if outside purchase of material is required."

Mr. Hathaway suggests a stronger, more questioning approach by chemical management in this situation. He also recommends:

- Use data provided by the chemical and rubber division of Business & Defense

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HEADS SUBSIDIARY: Thomas D. Cabot, Jr., elected president of Texas Butadiene & Chemical International, Ltd., Canadian unit of Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Chemical Company Must Prove Itself At Start: Advice From a New Firm

"Corral as many prospective customers as possible for a tour of the plant and a meeting with operating personnel." This is John R. Riley's approach to one of the most formidable hurdles facing a new chemical concern—that of proving itself a dependable source of supply. As president and a founder of six-year-old Southern Nitrogen Company, Mr. Riley has first-hand knowledge of the slippery terrain on which the fledgling firm must build its road of progress.

IN RESEARCH POST: Dr. Marion D. Barnes, appointed industrial research director of the recently-formed Sulphur Institute.

His talk on "The Problems of A New Chemical Company"—delivered at last week's joint meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association and the Chemical Institute of Canada, in Montreal—was basically Southern Nitrogen's success story.

"Although a new company faces many problems, it does have some advantages over older established companies," says Mr. Riley.

Young Blood an Advantage

Chief among these, he indicates, is "young blood." If the firm is wise in its choice of personnel, it will end up with more drive and ambition than its old-line competitors.

Money to launch the venture was the first consideration back in 1954, Mr. Riley recalls. It took the firm only fourteen months to raise the required $18 million. To raise this kind of money, he says, a newcomer's management must first show knowledge of and proven success in the

—*Continued on page 52*

Paint Plant Abuilding

Patterson-Sargent Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a subsidiary of H. K. Porter Company, has started construction of a new paint plant at North Brunswick, N. J. Operations are expected to begin "in the near future." The one-story facility will occupy about 44,000 square feet, and house modern paint manufacturing, packaging and materials handling equipment.

Drug, Chemical Men Told Of Human Relations Lag

Industry, the chemical trade included, has a big job to do in the field of human relations to counteract communist-planted seeds of distrust and disrespect for business, and also to help raise the moral level of American society.

That's the opinion of Paul J. Cardinal, vice-president of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., who feels that while scientific progress has

—*Continued on page 36*

FDA Postpones Meeting On Color Additives Testing

Food & Drug Administration has postponed its meeting with color manufacturers and users on testing requirements of the new color additives law until November 17. The meeting was to have been held last Friday (October 21).

FDA Commissioner George Larrick delayed the meeting at the request of the Toilet Goods Association and others to give them more time to prepare for the discussions. The meeting is for the purpose of discussing the responsibility for the extensive pharmacological testing that must precede issuance of color tolerances on a permanent basis.

Petrochemicals Mart: Will US Be the Place?

US petrochemical makers are sinking roots into Europe's economically rich soil. Will the harvest someday be marketed on these shores? For local producers who have winced at the thought, Howard S. Bunn, vice-chairman of Union Carbide Corporation, has a reassurring answer.

"I doubt very much," says Mr. Bunn, "if this is going to happen in the petrochemical industry to any large extent." And backing up his opinion is a detailed analysis.

In an address before the Bond Club in New York last week, Mr. Bunn argued that while labor costs in Europe are much

—*Continued on page 36*

Sodium Hydrosulfite: It's Not Being Dumped

The Treasury Department has rejected a complaint that sodium hydrosulfite from Switzerland was being sold in this country at less than fair value in violation of the anti-dumping law.

The department says that upon investigation of the complaint it developed that the chemical was imported by a subsidiary of the foreign seller and was not resold in the US but consumed entirely in the importer's manufacturing operations.

Association Meetings

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton, Palmer House and Congress hotels, Chicago, November 14-16.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 25.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association, annual meeting, Queen Elizabeth hotel, Montreal, Que., Canada, October 24-26.

Chemical Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, fall conference, Pick-Congress hotel, Chicago, October 27.

Chemical Market Research Association, Pittsburgh Hilton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 9-10.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, fall luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 16.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 26-27.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting and midyear conference, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, November 22.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Municipal Auditorium, Denver, Colo., October 23-27.

National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting, Gramercy Park hotel, New York, December 16.

National Foreign Trade Council, national meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Drake hotel, Chicago, October 27-29.

Northeastern Weed Control Conference, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 4-6.

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 26.

Packaging Institute, annual national packaging forum, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14; central regional meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 13-15; western regional meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 20-21.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 14.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 10.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section's winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 30; annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 9-11.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 21 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil cns. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde 99% dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs. ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP dms. dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -20.25
tech., dms., c.l. dlvd ... 100 lbs.13.75 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.15.25 —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.10.00 —
USP, dms., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.13.00 -18.25
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l, dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .36½- .37
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms. 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.24 - —
dms., 5,000-lb lots, same basis lb. 1.30 - 1.45
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst. (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb. dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .55¼- —
USP 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb. higher.)
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .36¾ —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tech., esterification, dms., t.l., frt. prepaid lb. .41½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
tech., polymerization, dms., t.l., f.o.b. shipping point lb. .42½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs or more, f.o.b works lb 5.25 - —
dms. 1-99 lbs., same basis lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb 1.50 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb lots, frt alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms frt alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd..... lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.50 - —
55-lb cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs. works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs works. lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif. bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat. bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .70 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. 35 - .40
powd. cs. ..... lb 40 - .50
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .75 - —
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .85 - —
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs lb 4.25 5.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium gran. bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
Lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
Powd. dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb .20 .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum potassium gran. bgs. works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
Lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.30 - —
Powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 .21
USP, hydrous dms ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 —
Alumina, calcined bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0535- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .056 - .0635
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride comt. anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. 16½- —
cryst. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. 0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms. works lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¼- .19¼
bulk, c.l. basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0330- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib dms. contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
50-lb pigs 10,000-lb lots, frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm. 3c. per lb. for 10 lb can and 5c to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or more
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
P-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.15 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.15 - 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.65 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.23 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.92.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton.95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextro-laevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular.
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S.E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truckloads
t.w.	tankwagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w.w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l. frt equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms. c.l. lb .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white tech., fine gran., bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - 8.45
USP gran., 250 lb drm lb .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate dibasic 250-lb. dm f.o.b works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb jar, f.o.b works lb 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. 20½- —
dms., t.t.l. frt. alld lb .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400 lb dms. 15,000-lbs works. lb 1.22 - —
400-lb dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
400-lb dms., works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., tertilizer grade 33.5% N bgs f o b works ton.67.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.64.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech. fine gran., 250-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. 28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼ - .13¾
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .20½ .27
Ammonium sulfate standard granular, bulk f.o.b works, base price ton.32.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, standard, gran., purif., c.l., 100-lb bgs., f.o.b works lb .08½- —
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs. t.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 3.20 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt equald., 100% basis. ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate tech. cryst. dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .22 .26
Tech. soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic dms lb 17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb 4.20 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms. c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb .18½- .19
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½ —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., AFS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .71 - —
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.55 - —
Anethol, tech., dms. lb. .80 - .92
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Angelica root, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l. t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .70 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .73 - —
Electrical grade, bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .27 - —
USP, powd., bbls lb. .31 - .34
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0.31 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., t.c.l. works lb .06¼- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.80.00 - —
7D, c.l (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; t.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 7.35 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo.7.75 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J ton.89.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.46.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09¼- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate USP, bots oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
bbls., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton275.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb .20 - —
Barium stearate, etns., c.l., frt. alld. lb .41 - —
etns., t.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs. mines ton 30.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.30.00 - —
white, water-grd. paper bgs. c.l. St. Louis ton.60.00 -60.25
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton 84.85 —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works &. 100 lbs 2.35 —
cbys, t.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.40 2.70
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.55 —
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns. dms lb. 2.50 —
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .65 .70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .54 - .55
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Central American, bgs lb .53 —
Chilean, bgs. lb. .57 Nom
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. etns. lb. .67 - .69
white, slabs, 100-lb. etns. lb. .66 - .68
yellow, bricks, 100-lb etns lb .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. etns lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb .24 - .26
Belladonna root, bls. lb .28 - .35
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton tots, ex whse ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.s., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l lb .48 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Baton Rouge, La. gal. .34 - —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .34 - —
Chicago district gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .34 - .40
Johnstown, Pa gal. .34 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Lorain, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Mennequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 - —
Port Arthur, Tex. gal. .34 - —
St. Louis, Mo. District gal. .34 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .34 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .37
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .29 - .41
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 - —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .32 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .54 - —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .54 - —
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms. lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.60
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis lb. 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.68
Bismuth metal bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 250-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 150-lb. dm lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.43 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.25 - —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½- —
bgs. c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 - .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.160.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works ton.170.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse ton.215.00 - —
Blood, dried 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .85 - .90

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 2.05 - —
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.65 - —
BON acid, maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1750- .2225
t.c.l., works lb. .1950- .2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.80.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated or lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate precip (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs .42 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis 100 lbs 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l. works ton 83.00 —
Borax, tech., gran., decahydrate, 99½% bgs. c.l., works. ton.50.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 5.32 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs 6.57 8.57
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, dms., c.l., works ton.188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.13.05 - —
Boric acid, gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.174.25 - —
dms. c.l. works ton.137.00 - —
dms, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
Boric acid, powd., dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb cyls, works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equald lb. 1.95 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 5.70
Brucine, cns oz. Nominal.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 1.45 1.75
Buchu leaves, bbls. lb. .65 - .70

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BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Butene-1, tanks, works lb. .0625- —
Butene-2, tanks, works lb. .0570- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Prices of n-Butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
n-Buty- alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47½- —
tc., t.t., same basis lb. .45 - —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, f o o d grade dms. dlvd lb 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl m cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl m cresol)
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di tert butyl p cresol)
1,3 Butylene glycol, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works lb .22 - —
tanks dlvd lb .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .23½- —
tanks dlvd lb .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)
Butyrolactone dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .43 - —
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .56½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .57½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .54 - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red dark shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 5.55 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.65 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., s a m e basis lb 4.30 - —
Yellow all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 2.85 - —
Cadmium chloride, 400-lb. dms., f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.49 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms. in tanks dlvd lb 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
Cadmium nitrate, purif. cryst., 400-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs., f.o.b. shipping point. lb. .89 - —
400-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .87 - —
Cadmium mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb 1.65 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.95 - —
Red, light shade bbls. same basis. lb 1.72 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.87 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.80 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb 2.03 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb 2.76 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb 1.58 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.72 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb 2.56 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb 1.88 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 2.00 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb 2.23 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades bbls., frt alld. E of Rockies lb 1.19 - —
Caffeine NF citrated, dms., 100 lb lots or more lb 2.70 - —
Caffeine USP nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 2.10 - —
Caffeine USP nat., cryst. hydrous, dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.96 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb 1.75 - 2.00
Redist., USP, cns. lb 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil bots. lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more frt. adjusted lb 3.10 - —
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton. 10.50 - —
Calcium carbonate, chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works. ton. 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - 18.00
precip., dense, bgs. c.l., works ton. 30.00 - 38.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 45.00 - 53.50
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l works ton 48.00 - 53.00
Calcium Carbonate, surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 42.00 - 44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 57.00 - 59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton. 117.50 - 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 137.50 - 187.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton. 39.30 - —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 32.00 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald ton. 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 37.00 - —
Purif., gran. dms lb. .27 - —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. works frt equald ton 36.00 - 73.00
USP gran. dms. lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb dm., ton lb. 73½- —
USP powd 100 lb dm. ton lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump dms. works, lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd E. of Rockies cs. 23.85 - 25.60
100-lb dms, same basis dm. 33.30 - 36.55
Calcium hypophosphite, dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .43 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 16.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 86.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton. 80.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald ton 96.00 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald ton 107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.
Calcium phosphate monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .34½- —

Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.

Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more f.o.b. warehouse N Y lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .45 - —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calomel, NF mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 4.32 - —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works lb. 5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms incl., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Nat. USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
Nat., USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Camphor, syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more. lb. .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .81 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .82 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb 5.00 - 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb 7.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
powd., bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Capric acid, dms. lb. .29¼- .31¾
tanks lb. 26¾- —
Caprolactum monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .19½- —
Capyrylic acid, dms. lb. .29¼- 31¾
tanks lb. 26¾- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.75
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .17¼- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .13½- —
Carbon black, high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns. l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .87 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton. 60.00 - 115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas, E ton. 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton. 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0520- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil NF bots lb. 39.00 - 42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 3.50 - —
Bleached "B" lb 3.25 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs lb. 2.15 - —
Guatemala, cs lb 3.05 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.25 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .87 - .88
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots lb. .71 - .72
North Country No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots lb. .72 - .73
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots. lb. .79 - .81
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots. lb. .98 - 1.00
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram ens kilo. 57.60 - —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grs., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock Eastern seaports lb. .18¼- —
Australian, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .24 - —
dms, ton lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
t.w., same basis lb. .22½- —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," b/s. lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .31 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .34 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
Castor oil, dom., dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3050- —
Castor oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2300- —
tanks lb. .2000- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., c.l., lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .18½- .18¾
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .18½ - .19½
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .41¼- .43¼
Split, dms. lb. .33¾- .34¾
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
Castoreum nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .70 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd E lb. .36 - .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 - .558
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .595 - .603
38% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .545 - .553
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 - .593
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.15 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48¼- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb 90 - 1.00
Roman, cs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton. 80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
20-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b plant, ton. 90.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs. c.l. same basis ton 86.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb 4.25 - 5.00
Chicago acid, paste bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. tots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .16 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
125 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
300 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis¾ 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid mono, flake, 99%, purif. dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25¾
dms, l.c.l lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
frt. equald lb. .19 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
m-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —

WALLERSTEIN ANNOUNCES

the availability of a new cellulose-degrading enzyme:

CELLASE™ 1000

Cellase 1000 is a potent purified enzyme preparation of uniform cellulolytic activity now available to manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and food supplements. Standardized at 1000 WCU (**W**allerstein **C**ellulase **U**nits), Cellase 1000 offers the possibility of control of a long neglected phase of human nutrition: **the digestion of vegetable matter high in fiber and roughage.**

A Fungal Enzyme of a New Type

Cellase 1000 is derived from a specially grown strain of *Aspergillus niger.* Chemically it is a highly purified enzyme capable of depolymerizing cellulosic polysaccharides of high molecular weight into fragments of low molecular weight. The exact constitution and nutritional utility of the hydrolysis products depend on many factors, including the type and state of the cellulose initially acted upon.

Some Interesting Uses of Cellase 1000

Aside from the management of geriatric disorders in a progressively aging population, Cellase 1000 can find uses in the correction of dyspepsia, flatulence, certain nutritional insufficiencies, and other GI disturbances of highly contemporary importance. Because Cellase 1000 facilitates the digestion of cabbage, cucumbers, and other "difficult" vegetables, its use for people who have trouble with these foods will allow greater cellulose bulk intake and a concomitant decrease in calorific starches. The implications for the regulation of obesity are plain.

A Pharmaceutically Elegant Enzyme

The whitish color and minimal odor of Cellase 1000 insure its palatability and acceptability in your products, while its high potency and low bulk allow you to formulate smaller and more attractive capsules and tablets than have heretofore been possible. Cellase 1000 is eminently suitable for combination with Mylase® 100 and Prolase® 300, Wallerstein's purified amylase and protease. Further, Cellase 1000 is compatible with most active ingredients, adjuvants and vehicles normally employed in digestive aids and nutritional supplements.

Get in touch with Gerry Gray for samples and your copy of Data Sheet 630 on Cellase 1000.

WALLERSTEIN COMPANY *Division of Baxter Laboratories, Inc.*
Staten Island 3, New York Gibraltar 2-6400

Wallerstein Manufactures Enzymes and Antibiotics for the Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Industries

4-Chloro-3-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms. frt alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt equald lb .37 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt equald lb .37 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld lb 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt equald lb .0465- —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb .0515- —
tanks frt equald lb .0415- —

Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher

o-Chlorotoluene tech. dms., c.l., works lb .37 - —
dms. l.c.l., t.l.l. same basis lb .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt adjusted kilo 2.75 3.00
Choline chloride, fib dms., frt adjusted kilo 2.75 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib dms frt adjusted kilo 2.75 3.00
Chrome green CP dark, light medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls dlvd E of Rockies, lb .43 - —
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb .44 - —
medium blue content, 41-45% bbls. same basis lb .44 - —
blue content, 45-49% bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Chrome green, reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —

Chrome green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies

Chrome orange CP bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .35 - —

Chrome orange prices 1c higher W of Rockies

Chrome yellow CP bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —

Chrome yellow price 1c higher W of Rockies.

Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt, equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb .25 - —
NF, yellow broken, bgs lb .35 .40
Cinnamic acid, retd., bots lb 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb 1.60 1.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb .80 1.00
Cinnamon Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb .53 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs. lb. .73 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb 36.00 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 13.50
Citral CP, bots. lb. 3.60 4.00
Extra, bots. lb 3.60 5.00
Syn., dms lb 7.25 7.40
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .33½- .31
Citric acid, USP hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 .28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c per lb. higher.

Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb 1.00 —
Java-type, dms. lb. .88 - —
Citronellal, bots. dms lb 1.60 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb 1.90 2.50
Citronellol, synthetic, dms lb 1.70 —
Civet, artif. bots lb 13.75 -15.00
Nat. bots oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 8.00 -11.25
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port net-ton 43.00 -47.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton 31.50 -37.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -17.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works ton 13.50 -22.50
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton 23.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net-ton 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton 60.00 -70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. 18 —
Group 3 gal. .12¢75- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 —
140 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
1.6, tech. solid, dms. frt. alld lb .77 - —
1.7 tech., dms. frt allid lb 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .38½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb .38½- —
Clove bud oil USP, dms lb 2.70 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., dvld. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., dvld. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - .50
65% low or medium vis. bgs., c.l., d'vd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - 1.00
purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum)
CMC, standard low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt allid lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - 1.00

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis

Coaltar, crude, resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works. ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Core, bulk works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP 381 Type I tanks, works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.1% Co. dms., dlvd lb 1.04 —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 4.90 - —

Cobalt blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies

Cobalt blue (imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb 2.05 —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb .71½ —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb .57½ —
Cobalt metal, 99% dms. f.o.b carrier lb 1.50 —
Cobalt naphthenate liq. 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾ —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb 75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd E of Mississippi R lb 1.15 - —
70-71% Co kgs. same basis lb 1.12 —

Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R 3c. per pound higher

Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.35 —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms lb. .38½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb .64 —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.09 —
Cobalt tallate 6% Co. dms. dlvd lb 44 - —
Cocaine, USP cns., 100 oz lots, f.o.b works oz. 17.50 —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns 100-oz lots f.o.b works oz. 13.75 —
Cocillana bark bls lb .18 .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .62½- .67½
Coconut oil crude tanks, York lb. .14¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .12½- —
Refd. deodorized dms lb .20½
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .24½- .26
tanks lb .21 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms lb .24½- .27
tanks lb .22 - —
Cod oil, dms, spot lb .08⅜- .08½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz 13.25 —
Codeine hydrochloride cns 100-oz lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate USP cns. 100-oz lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate USP cns. 100-oz lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP dms gal 1.40 1.70
Cohosh root, black bls lb 20 .25
Blue, bls lb 20 .25
Colchicine USP bots oz. 29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls lb .35 .45
Colchicum seed, bgs lb .75 .80
Collodion, USP dms lb. .32½- —
USP flexible dms lb .34 - —
Colocynth pulp bls lb 45 —
Colombo root, bls lb 16 .18
Condurango bark bls lb 18 .20
Congo copal gum, No 1, bgs lb .26 .27
No 2, bgs lb .23 .25
No 3, bgs lb .18 .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.10
Copaiba oil, cns lb 1.35 2.00
Copper acetate bbls., c.l., works lb .53 —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .54 —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, works lb. 34.85 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 36.35 - —
Copper chloride, cupric anhyd., dms., works lb. .45½ .46
cryst., dihydrate dms., works, lb. .31 .31½
cryst. dried, dms. works lb. .39¼ .39¼
Copper chloride cuprous, dms., works lb .4135- .4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 —
dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb. .619 —
dms., smaller lots lb .639 .65
Copper gluconate dms lb 3.20 —
Copper hydrate dry, dms, c.l., frt. E. of Miss lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd Valley, basis lb. .30 - —
Copper naphthenate liq., 8% Cu, dms frt allid lb .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech. cryst, dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu dms., works lb. .45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .46¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls. 100-5,000-lb lots ex mine works lb. .47½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls 100-5,000-lb lots ex mine works lb. .46½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb 4.25 —
10% active quinolinolate dms lb 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip. dms., frt allid lb. .47 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran. dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 -15.25
Monohydrated, 35% dms c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.75 - —
Tribasic, distributors bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 29.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate dms lb .75 —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 167.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 167.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 7.25 8.75
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb .12 —
Rumanian, bgs. lb .10½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb .09½ —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Roots (see Licorice)
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, dlvd. New York 100 lbs. 6.29 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.22 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more gram 1.05 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs. Memphis ton. 57.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .09⅝- .09¾
tanks, Valley lb. .09⅝- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .09½- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .09⅜- —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .03¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .14⅞- .15⅛
tanks lb. .12⅞- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .17¼
tanks lb. .12¼- —
Coumarin NF, cryst., dms lb 3.30 3.40
Cramp bark, NF bls lb .90 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate)
Creosote carbonate NF bots. chys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln 80%, tanks, works. gal. 226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. 50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 62 - —
tanks, same basis gal 38 - —

West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar

Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b works, dlvd in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 1.77
Hardwood, NF chys. dms same basis lb. 1.42 1.47
Pinewood dms. incl. c.l. works. lb .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl. l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech. 30% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. allid lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 —
Cresol, USP, 50% 204°C. dry above 207°C., wide distillation range non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms. c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2,97% 2°C. dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret., dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30° 30.49°C. m.p. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. Cresol, 29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p. dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms. ton lots, works lb. .70 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., metapara content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms. c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., metapara content 25% or less, f.o.b works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more, gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l, works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs lb 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb. 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .21 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .20 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv. 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer, indust grade bgs, c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
Indust grade 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd W of Rockies gal .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
98% tech. 40-dm lots or more, f.o.b works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms. same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms. c.l., works, frt allid E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l. works same basis, lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb 5.50 —

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2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum Batavia, A-E, cs lb No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb .15½ .18
nubs and chips bgs. lb .09 10
black, bold, bgs lb .15½- .18
nubs and chips, bgs. lb .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb .13 .14½
pale, chips, bgs. lb .15 17
pale, nubs, bgs. lb 20¾ .24
Siam, cs. lb .31½- .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb .34 40
No 2, bgs. lb .29 32
dust, bgs. lb .18 20
No 3, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib dms., c.l., works lb. .45 47
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .23 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb 25 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb 24 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb 26 - —

Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.

DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate)
1-Decanol, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. 43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. 45½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .41 —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 —
tanks, dlvd. lb .21 —
Perfume grade, bots. lb 1.00 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb .55 .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss ton. 57.07 —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works ton 66.25 -71.80
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex ton. 74.35 - —

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices

Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb dms lb. .12 - .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb dms lb. .13 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies, gal. 69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd, same basis gal. 53½ —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .72 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. 70½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms. c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l same basis gal. 73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23A, dms., c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, SD29 dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —

For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal. higher

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn gum paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
canary dark, paper bgs c.l 100 lbs 9.02 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
Indust grade 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
white paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 8.91 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c per 100 lbs higher

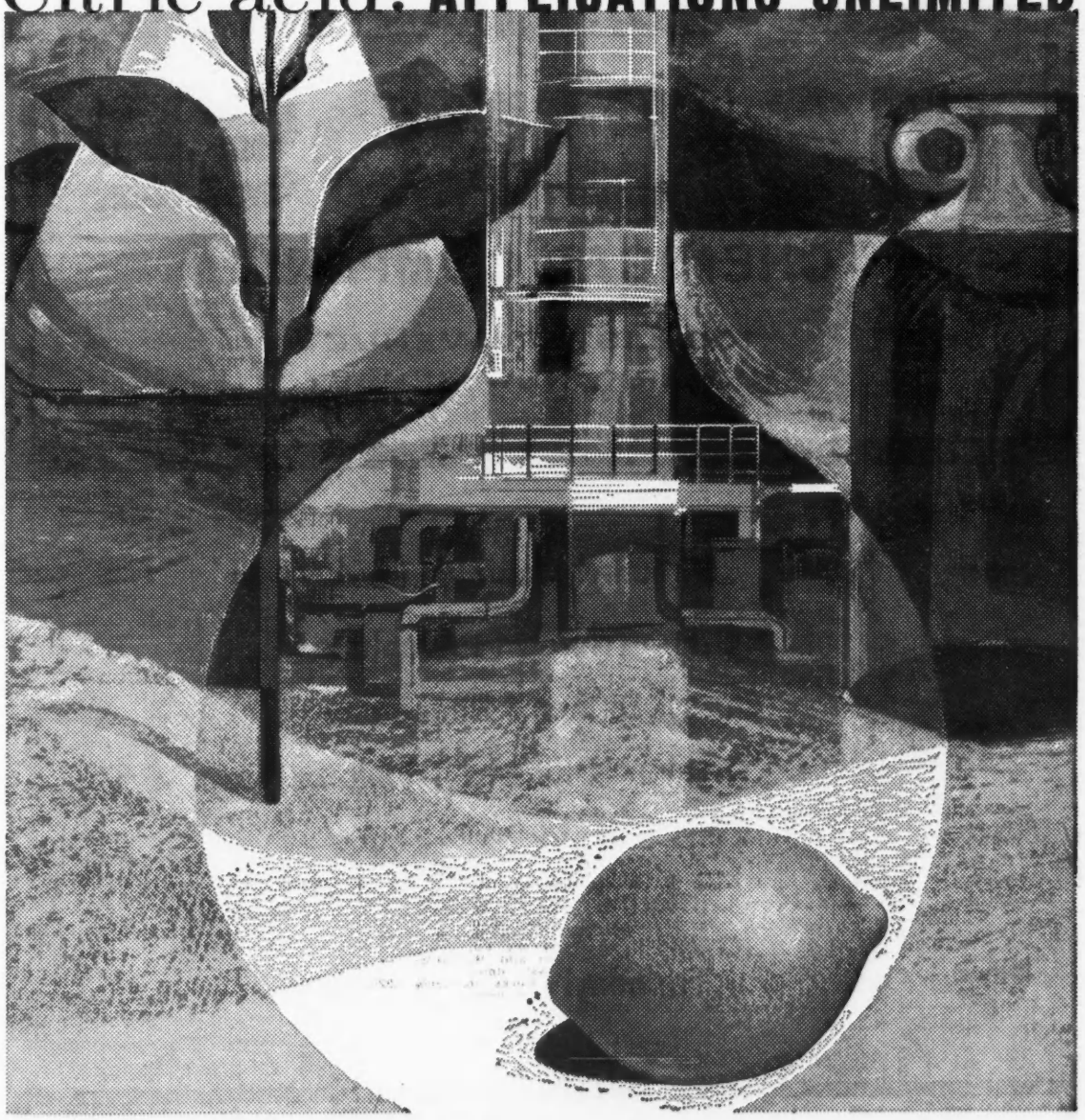
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.65 - —
bgs. l.c.l 100 lbs 8.80 - —
Anhyd. special, aluminum foil lined fib dms., 200-lb dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml. bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs 7.45 - —
bgs. c.l., ex whse 100 lbs 7.60 - —
USP dms lb .19¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms, c.l., dlvd lb .15½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .13 - —
Tech. dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb 12½ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb 4.30 4.55

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29¼- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .98 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,5-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., Zone 1 lb. .17½- —
f.o.b., Zone 2 lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., c.l., f.o.b., Zone 1 lb. .19½- —
f.o.b. warehouse points, Zone 2 lb. .20½- —
tankcars, Zone 1 lb. .15 - —
Zone 2 lb. .16 - —

Zone 1 is East of the Rockies. Zone 2, West of the Rockies.

Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 147.50
bots, 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 152.50
Digitalis leaves USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 —
Digitoxin USP bots. gram 4.20 —
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram .032 - .033
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs to 1,050 lbs. lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 5.25 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd lb 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Citric acid: APPLICATIONS UNLIMITED



FROM SOFT DRINKS TO HARD SCALE, versatile citric acid serves dozens of industries. The Miles-pioneered deep-fermentation process yields exceptionally pure citric acid that meets your most demanding purity and mesh specifications. Food uses include flavor enhancement, pH adjustment, color protection. Pharmaceutical uses cover effervescent products, lotions, hair rinses. Industrial applications range from secondary oil recovery to rust and scale removal. Miles offers abundant warehouse supplies, prompt delivery. Write for new 28-page technical bulletin.

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Dimethylamine—Epichlorohydrin

Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	.34
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	1.56	—

Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies.

m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms.	lb.	.26	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¼	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.17¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.17	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls.	lb.	.41	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms.	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C., dms.	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis	lb.	.26	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62¼	—
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.59¼	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.29	—

Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.

Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.34	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.58	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.78	—
tankscars, works	gal.	.41	—
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.55	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works	lb.	.75	—
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works	lb.	1.00	—
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15¾	—
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.85 - .70	
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.32	
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—

Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Diphenylguanadine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
bgs., smaller lots frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	5.00 - 5.60	
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.80	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms., ton lots, frt alld	lb.	.69	—
dms., smaller lots, frt alld	lb.	.70	—
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis.	lb.	1.05	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.90	—
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.78	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.76	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt equald	lb.	.134	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.144	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	—

Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1	lb	5.90	- 7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	- 7.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:

Violet, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15 65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb	3.30	- 4.10
No 6	lb	3.30	- 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb	3.80	- 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.60	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb	3.90	- 4.35
No. 22	lb	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.15	-24.65
No 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics; external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext, D&C, No 1	lb	10.50	10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No.

11110	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.79	—
13390	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.43	—
14025	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.26	—
14030	Orange R, extra, conc.	lb.	1.64	—
14645	Chrome black F	lb.	.77	—
14720	Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.59	—
15510	Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.83	—
15575	Orange RR	lb.	.99	—
15620	Fast Red A, conc	lb.	1.61	—
15705	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.12	—
16150	Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.22	—
16255	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.26	—
16230	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.39	—
17590	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
18050	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
18055	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
18965	Fast yellow 2G	lb.	2.32	—
19140	Yellow XX	lb.	2.48	—
19555	Yellow NN, conc.	lb.	3.67	—
20170	Brown Y	lb.	1.53	—
20470	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.44	—
21010	Brown, RX, conc.	lb.	1.35	—
22240	Scarlet B	lb.	2.81	—
22310	Red FC	lb.	1.57	—
22311	Brown MCW	lb.	1.47	—
22610	Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.53	—
23500	Red. 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.80	—
24410	Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.95	—
24895	Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	3.27	—
26360	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.84	—
26695	Black F, conc.	lb.	2.30	—
26900	Milling Red 3R, conc	lb.	2.24	—
27075	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.75	—
27720	Gray L	lb.	2.18	—
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.23	—
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb.	2.48	—
30045	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
30235	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.53	—
30295	Green BY, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
35660	Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.85	—
40000	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.44	—
41000	Yellow OX	lb.	2.45	—
42000	Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	—
42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.62	—
42090	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
42100	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.78	—
42640	Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.43	—
43830	Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	2.44	—
44045	Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61	—
45170	Red BX	lb.	4.76	—
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	—
52015	Blue GXX	lb.	2.33	—
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.64	—
59700	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.70	—
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90	—
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.28	—
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.50	—
61570	Alizarin green CG, extra	lb.	3.81	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb.	3.90	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.26	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.82	—
70806	Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.87	—
12055	Oil orange 7078 V	lb.	1.38	—
26120	Oil red N 1700	lb	1.94	—
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb.	1.88	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06	—
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb.	.80	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base.	lb.	6.13	—
	Spirit black RB	lb.	3.89	—
	Spirit brown GN	lb	5.30	—
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb	5.87	—
	Spirit red B conc	lb.	6.41	—
Pr. 517	Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb	4.62	—
Pr. 554	Spirit blue THN	lb.	5.06	—

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	1.25	—
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.30	.33
Powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.60	—
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	48.40	—
Endrin, tech, dms., 100-lbs or more, 100% basis, dlvd.	lb.	2.77	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.95	—
Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.88	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots,	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works	oz.	.72	—
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b works	oz.	.73	—
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

T.C.P.— Tricresyl Phosphate

Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T.— Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P.— Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

Triphenyl Phosphate

Send for literature and samples

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1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS • WHitehall 4-6960

l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram	lots..gram	.98 —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).		
Ergeron oil, cns.	lb.	11.00 —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00 —
Eserine salicylate, bots.	oz.	44.00 —
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	86.00 —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.18½- —
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½- —
Ether (see specific product).		
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.15 —
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.16¾- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.12½- —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 99%, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.15½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.17 —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.13 —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.15 —
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.12½- —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 95-98%, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.16¾- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.15½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.17 —
tanks divd.	lb.	.13 —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.58½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd.	lb.	.60 —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.56 —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd.	lb.	.36 —
dms., t.t.l., divd.	lb.	.37 —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.34 —

Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms, c.l., divd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.63 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.73 -20.94
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.78 - .89
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., divd. E. of Rockies	gal.	21.73 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.85 -21.96
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.59 —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).		
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).		
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots.	lb.	.75 - 1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43 —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.45 —
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.41 —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36 —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works	lb.	.36¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.34 —
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works	lb.	.85 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).		
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.73 —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E	lb.	.75 —
Vis. 10, 20, 50 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.68 —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E	lb.	.70 —

Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works	lb.	.20 .23
dms., works	lb.	.18 .20
tanks, works	lb.	.10 —
Ethyl cinnamate cns.	lb.	3.35 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamies, mixed, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.43½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.44½- —
tanks, divd E	lb.	.41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27 —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01 —
½ lb. cns	lb.	1.09 —
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.21 —
Indust., dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.13½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.15 —
tanks, divd E	lb.	.11 —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E	lb.	.37 —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd. E	lb.	.33½- —
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.34½- —
2 Ethyl hexoic acid, lc. higher W. of Rockies.		
2-Ethyl hexyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E	lb.	.42½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40 —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.		
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.23¾- —
dms., t.c.l, divd	lb.	.25¼- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	.21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30 —

Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52 —
dms., t.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52½- —
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.50 —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85 —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.05 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).		
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).		
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.44¼- —
dms., t.c.l., divd	lb.	.46 —
tanks, divd	lb.	.42 —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.	lb.	1.04 —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks frt. alld	lb.	.83 —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	.88 —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)		
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57 —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.58 —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.55 —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14 —
dms, t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 —
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28 —
Ethylene, contract, refy gate	lb.	.0475 .0538
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.31½- —
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.28½- —

Interested personal service—always—
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Eastman Ethyl Alcohol

Anhydrous

95%

SDA

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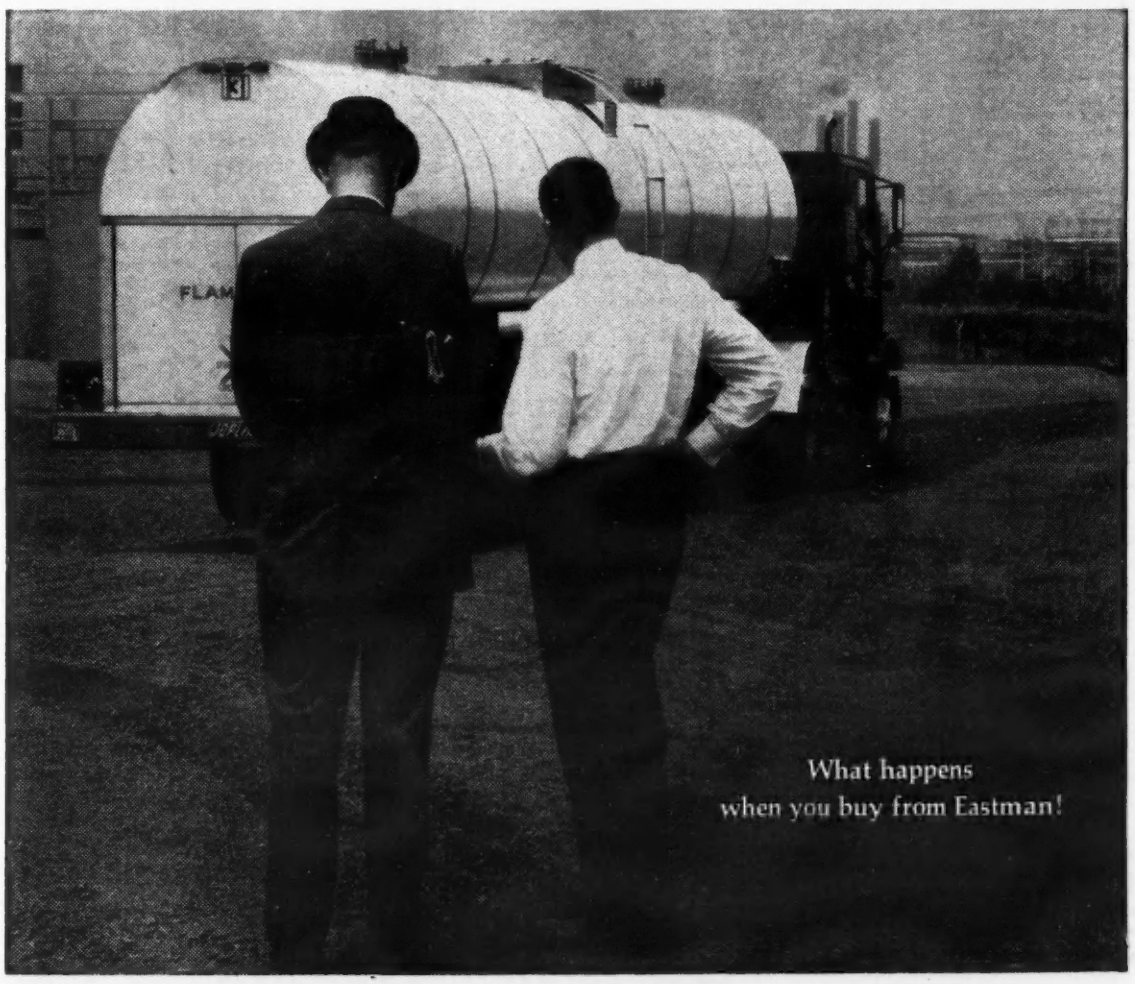
proprietary
ethyl
alcohol



Tecsol is available in principal industrial centers for immediate shipment in drum or bulk through Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., or its distributors.

For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 395, or **Chemical Week Buyers' Guide**, page 107.

2B...or not 2B, was the question

"Under normal circumstances, and from a customer with all his permits in order, a telephoned request for two tank trucks of SDA-2B Ethyl Alcohol, Monday morning delivery, is a pleasant way to add impressive pounds to a salesman's monthly tally sheet," reports one of our southwestern representatives.

"But, coming as it did at 9 o'clock on a Saturday night, my chances for setting any new sales records and his chances for getting the alcohol looked pretty slim.

"I promised to try...since the customer had to have the alcohol or shut down an important process.

"Our plant switchboard operator in Longview, Texas gave me the home number of the Superintendent of the Alcohol Department and his baby-sitter in turn gave me the number where I could disturb his evening out. He was a little surprised to say the least, but sympathetic as only a production man can be when I explained the short inventory position of the customer, occasioned by an unusual demand for his end product.

"I'm still not sure of how he worked out all the details, but I do know that overtime loading crews, bonded tank trucks, drivers, etc., were rounded up and on hand Sunday morning. With an able assist from the cooperative Alcohol Tax Division the all-important shipment left Longview late Sunday afternoon and was unloading at the customer's plant at 8:00 A.M. on Monday morning."

Routine service to our customers? Not if we want to stay in business. But an idea of the type of personal, interested service that you can expect when you buy from Eastman.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Greensboro, North Carolina; Houston; Kansas City, Missouri; New York City; Philadelphia; St. Louis.
West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company, San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb .09 - —

Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher

Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19½- —

Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —

Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —

Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —

Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .27 - —

Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 .35

Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —

Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)

Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
lots and over lb 6.75 - —
200-lb lots and over lb 7.00 - —
100-lb lots and smaller lb 7.30 7.40

Ethyl vanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb lb. 5.65 - —
less than 500-lb. lb. 6.10 - —

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .85 1.40

Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-75% dms lb. .45 - —
NF rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 - .62

Eugenol, tech., dms lb 1.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - —

Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt paste, tech, dms, works lb 2.30 - —

Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.60 - —

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .16 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .17½- —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½- —

Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —

Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —

Ferric chloride, indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 7.25

42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25

Sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —

USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —

Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —

Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —

Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —

Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —

Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).

Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75

Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, dms. lb. .70 - —

Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .45 - —
lots, frt. ald lb. .40¼- —

Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44

Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —

Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68

Green pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69

Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½

Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½

Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½

Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —

Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —

USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½- .10

Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal. 32.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.40 4.64

Fir oil, Canada, cns lb 1.75 2.50

Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .10 - —

Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —

Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 92.00 - —

Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 88.00 - —

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).

Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram .30 - .44

10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 - 44.00

Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —

Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —

Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775

Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 - .70

Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24¾- —

Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb. less.

Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .12½- —

Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .175 - —

Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —

Gallic acid, NF, VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —

Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).

Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00

Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).

Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd, lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd, lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd, lb. .82 - —

Geisenium root, bls. lb. .30 - .35

Gentian root, bls. lb .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb .30 - —
Powd., bbls, bxs lb .30 - —

Geraniol, extra, cns, dms. lb 1.75 2.40
Soap grade, dms lb .90 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. lb 1.65 - —
Synthetic, dms lb 1.30 —

Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 22.00 - 23.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 26.00 - 28.00

Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).

Geranyl acetate, cns. lb 1.90 - 2.70
Synthetic, dms lb 1.45 - —

Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 11.50 - 14.00

Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb 7.75 - —

Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb .28 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .31 - —

Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).

Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .17 - —

Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —

Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —

Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —

Glue, bone, green, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 2c. higher.

Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —

Glue, hide, 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —

Hide glue, t.c.l., prices 2c. higher.

l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —

l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 - 300.00

Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo. 75.00 - —

Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd, lb. .20 - —
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - .18¼
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29¼- —

Glycerine, dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28¼- —

nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —

Glycerine, dom., syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29¼- —

Imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .17½- —

Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).

Glycerol (see Glycerine).

Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).

Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.10 - —

Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —

Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 4.10 - —

Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½

Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½

Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fio. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31

Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- .07¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .04¾- .04¾

Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .13¾- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .14¾- .15¾

Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .16¼- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .17¼- .18¼

Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .17¾- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .18¾- .19¾

GREEN PIGMENTS

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .40 - —

Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40

Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. .65 - .80

Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45

Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

GUMS

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

H

H acid, dry, bbls, c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - —

Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.45 —

Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. lb. 2.20 - —

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20

Heliotropin, 100-lb lots, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.40

Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75

Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.50 - —

Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.00

Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .45

Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .96 - —

Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .1625- —

Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —

Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —

Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more lb. 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs. lb. 1.94 - —

Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).

Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb. .233 - —

Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —

Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½

Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —

l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —

Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50

n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .76 - —

Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —

Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —

Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —

Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —

Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —

Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —

Horehound herb, bls lb. .18 - .20

Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).

Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90

Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 2.92 - —

Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56

Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).

Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —

Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —

Hydrochloric acid CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾

Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —

Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.05 - 1.80

Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.10 - 1.80

Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pt. bots., f.o.b. works pt. .70 - —

Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal or 30-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 13.40 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —

Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60

Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98% tanks, works lb. .14 - —

Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —

Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b works lb. 1.10 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —

Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l. dlvd lb 2.59 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb 2.61 - —

Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms. Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle W Va lb. .073 - —

Hydroxycitronellol, cns lb 4.85 - 5.75

Hydroxyethyl cellulose, add grades, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots or more, f.o.b shipping point lb. .84 - —
fib dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .89 - —
fib dms., 100 to 1,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .93 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb 1.03 - —

Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)

Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 7.75 - 8.50

Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.75 - 8.50

Hypophosphorous acid, purit., 50%, 10-chys., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
NF, 50%, 10-chys., same basis lb. 1.35 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .73 - 1.03

Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.)

Indole, CP, bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00

Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. lb. 4.50 - —

Inositol, 50-lb. lbs., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd lb 4.75 - —
10 lb cns., 10-50 lbs. dlvd lb 5.00 - —
5 lb bots., dlvd lb 5.25 - —

Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).

Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Resub USP dms. f.o.b works lb 2.00 2.02

Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb 3.60 - —

Iodoform, NF dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 4.90 - —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis lb 5.05 - —

a-Ionone, cns. lb 4.60 - 5.75

b-Ionone, cns. lb 4.15 - 6.15

Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb 8.00 8.50
Powd., bbls, bxs. lb 9.50 - 10.00

Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .27

Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .57 - —
bbls., t.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Dom., reg. bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —

Iron blue, alkali-resisting, dom., reg., bbls. t.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —

Imp., British, reg., bbls. c.l., dlvd, E lb. .48 - —
bbls., t.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).

Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —

Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .14½- —

Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05½- —

Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —

Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —

Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —

Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., t.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .06½ Nom.

Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Peruvian type, bgs., t.c.l lb. .023 .024

Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
other shades, same basis lb. .12 - .12½

Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80

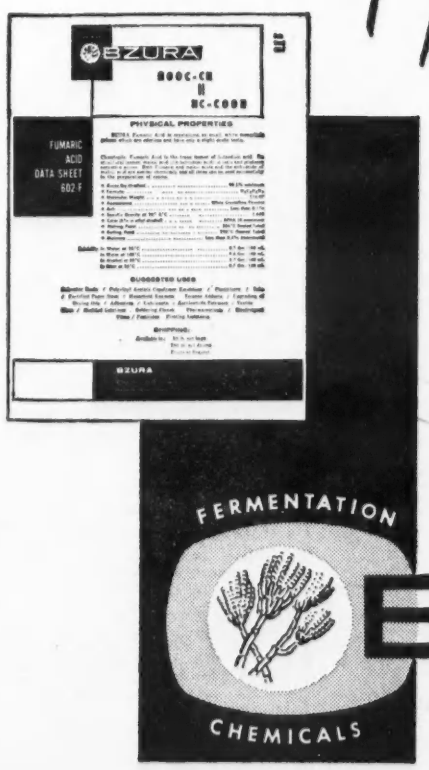
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .46 - .56

Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —

Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35

Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .35 - —

We worked FOR YEARS to develop this formula...



Now, OP&D "chemists" finished it for us . . . on page 748 of their 1960 Green Book
(*we still call it FUMARIC ACID*)

Seriously,
no matter how you spell it
(the right way *is* F U M A R I C),
we're still the world's largest basic producer,
and it is available — competitively priced. Since we *can* and do control the specifications, *they're* guaranteed.
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BZURA

BZURA CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.

CLARK ST., OFF BROADWAY
KEYPORT, NEW JERSEY / FIELDSBORO, NEW JERSEY

Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19¼- —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis lb. .33 - —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —

Isopentane, com'l. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .16¼- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 - —

Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .49½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .60 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .70 - .75
Japan wax, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .43 - .45
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .37 - .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 - .18

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald, lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald, lb. .2135- —
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3385- —
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald lb. .3435- —
bbls., dms. 1 to 4, frt equald, lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equald lb. 15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms. ½c higher.
Lactose, ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Lactose, USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l., frt equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb dms., works lb. .24 - .26
USP, annyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works lb. .26 - .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb dms., works, lb. .20 - —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .10 - —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms, cns. lb 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .32¼- .34¾
tanks lb. .29¾- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., t.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs or any quantity frt. alld on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York, lb. .12 - —
St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34½
Lead peroxide, tech powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1475- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1575- —
Lead, red, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1495- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1595- —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1610- —
Lead, resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., lb. .49 - —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .26¾- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt, pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt, pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every Purpose!*

M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

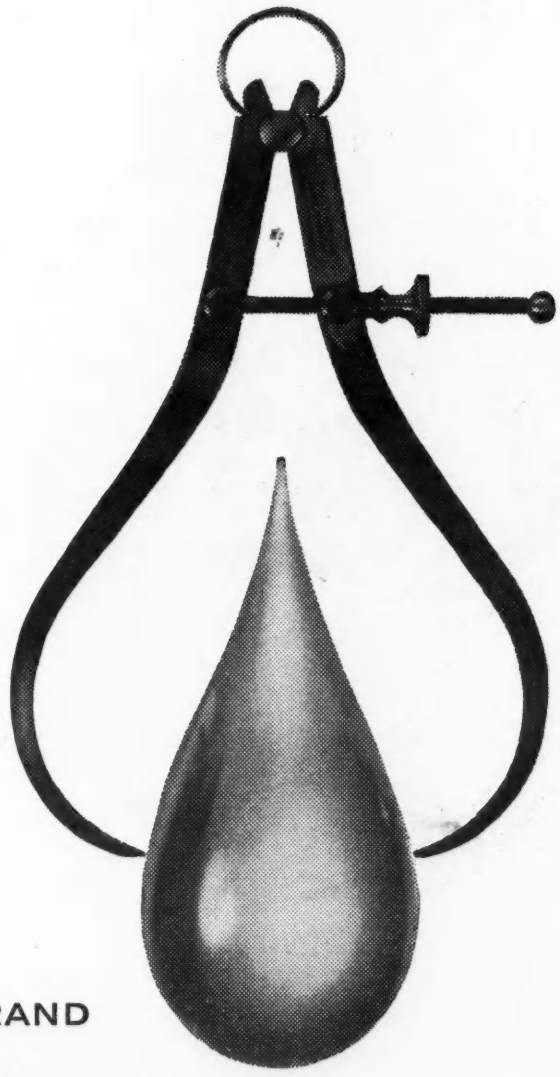
Lecithin, edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. package, works lb. 6.45 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb 1.25 - 1.50
Messina cns lb 3.25 4.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - —
di-Leucine dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lilac oil lb. 1,500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs. works, E. ton 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 5.50 - —
West Indian, cns lb. 5.50 - —
Expressed West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool ex bois de rose oil dms. lb 2.45 4.25
Syn., 98-100% dms., works lb 2.40 2.75
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose 90-92%, dms lb. 2.65 4.50
96-98% dms lb 3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs. dlvd. lb 2.13 - —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs. dlvd. lb 2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.18 - —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs. dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves bls lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves bls lb. .42 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk Minneapolis, mills ton 56.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis ton 51.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1590- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1680- .1730
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1230- —
tanks, New York lb. .1341- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1401- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms lb. .1980- —
Water white, dms. lb. .2280- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1425- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1525- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .76 - —
dms., smaller lots, f.o.b., plant. lb. .81 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs lots or more, works. lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.70 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.40 - —
siftings, bls lb. 1.35 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.00 -11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, Nev ton 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 86.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.15 - —
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - 16

• Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 75.00 -100.00
Magnesium gluconate 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .73 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 15c lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .25½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .22½- —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. 21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. 29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. .42 - —



IN
EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL

THE DIFFERENCE IS THE SAMENESS

Batch after batch...year after year...the same full, tangy taste and aroma of real California lemon!

You get uniformity—for sure—with Exchange Brand Lemon Oil, U.S.P., California Cold Pressed.

The Exchange Brand label represents over 40 years of experience in the citrus business...and the world's largest supplies of lemons. From these stocks, lemons are picked and chosen...and skillfully pressed and bulk blended for matchless uniformity.

Every container—from 7-pound tin to 385-pound drum—is packed and sealed in a spotless, modern plant. Every drop is guaranteed to be pure, U.S.P. quality oil—unadulterated, unsophisticated. Always look for the word "Exchange" on the tamper-proof container seal.

Exchange
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
California Cold Pressed

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. by:
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Co., 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd., S., E ton 86.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S., E ton 93.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .36½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Menadion, USP bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .06 - —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lb. 9.00 - —
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb. 8.85 - —
Japanese, cs lb. 12.00 - —
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .48 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride NF cryst., dms., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works lb 4.03 - —
USP gran. or powd., 50 lb dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works lb 3.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 5.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF 100 lb. dm f.o.b. works lb 6.97 - —
Mercuric oxide red NF IX 50-lb dm 100 lbs. f.o.b. works, lb 4.72 - —
tech. 50 lb dm 100 lbs. same basis lb 4.52 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow NF 50-lb. dm 100 lbs. same basis, lb 4.89 - —
tech., dms 100 lbs. lb 4.35 - —
25-lb fib dm lb 4.38 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Mercurous iodide yellow NF 100-lb. dm f.o.b. works lb 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV)
Mercury metal 76 lbs per flask, net-flask 209.00 - 212.00
Mesityl oxide dms. c.l., dlvd lb .15 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb 12½- —
Meta aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol)
Metachlornaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid dms. works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid glacial 98%, dms., truckloads frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms. smaller lots, frt equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld. lb 1.10 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat. dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld E gal. .76 - —
tanks frt alld E gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

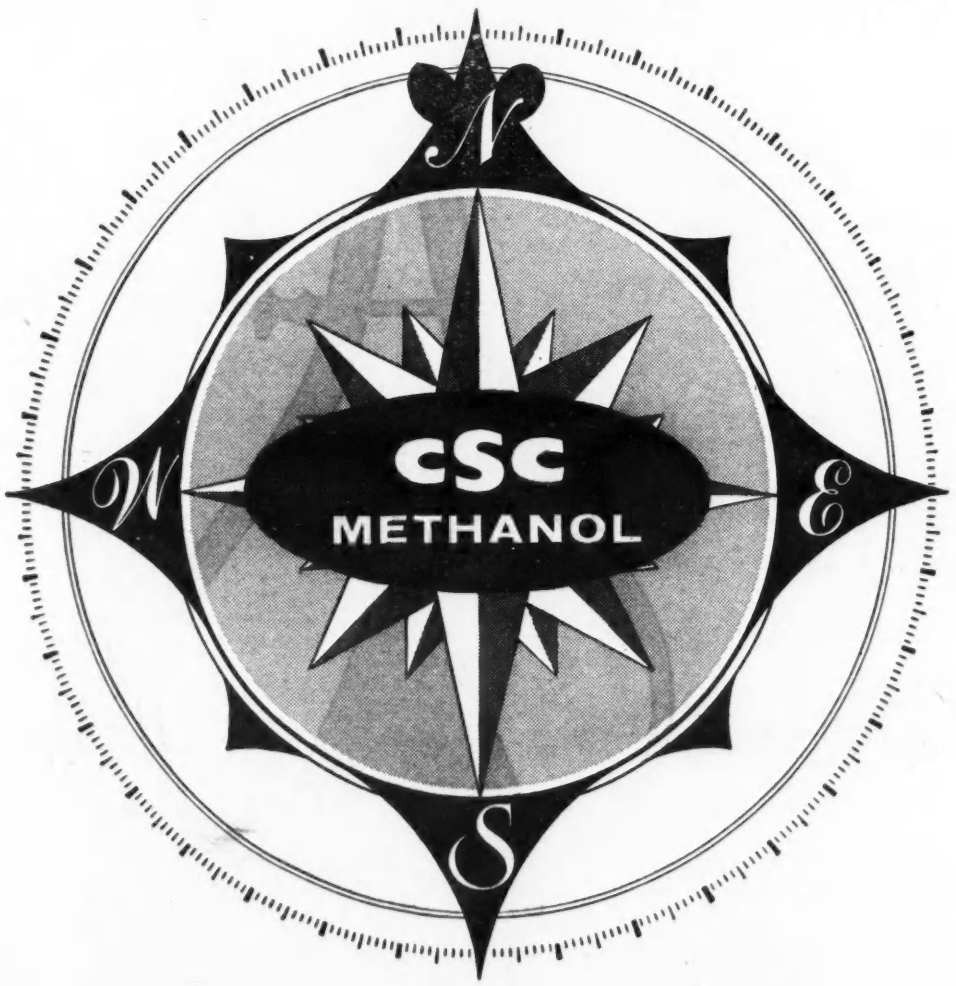
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.t.l. dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99¼- —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
on 100 lbs lb. .79 - .82
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., trt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb .23 —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 27.75 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib dms. lb. 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl-parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram. bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.32 - —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.27 - —
Methyl violet toner, molyhdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazinone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone 5)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).



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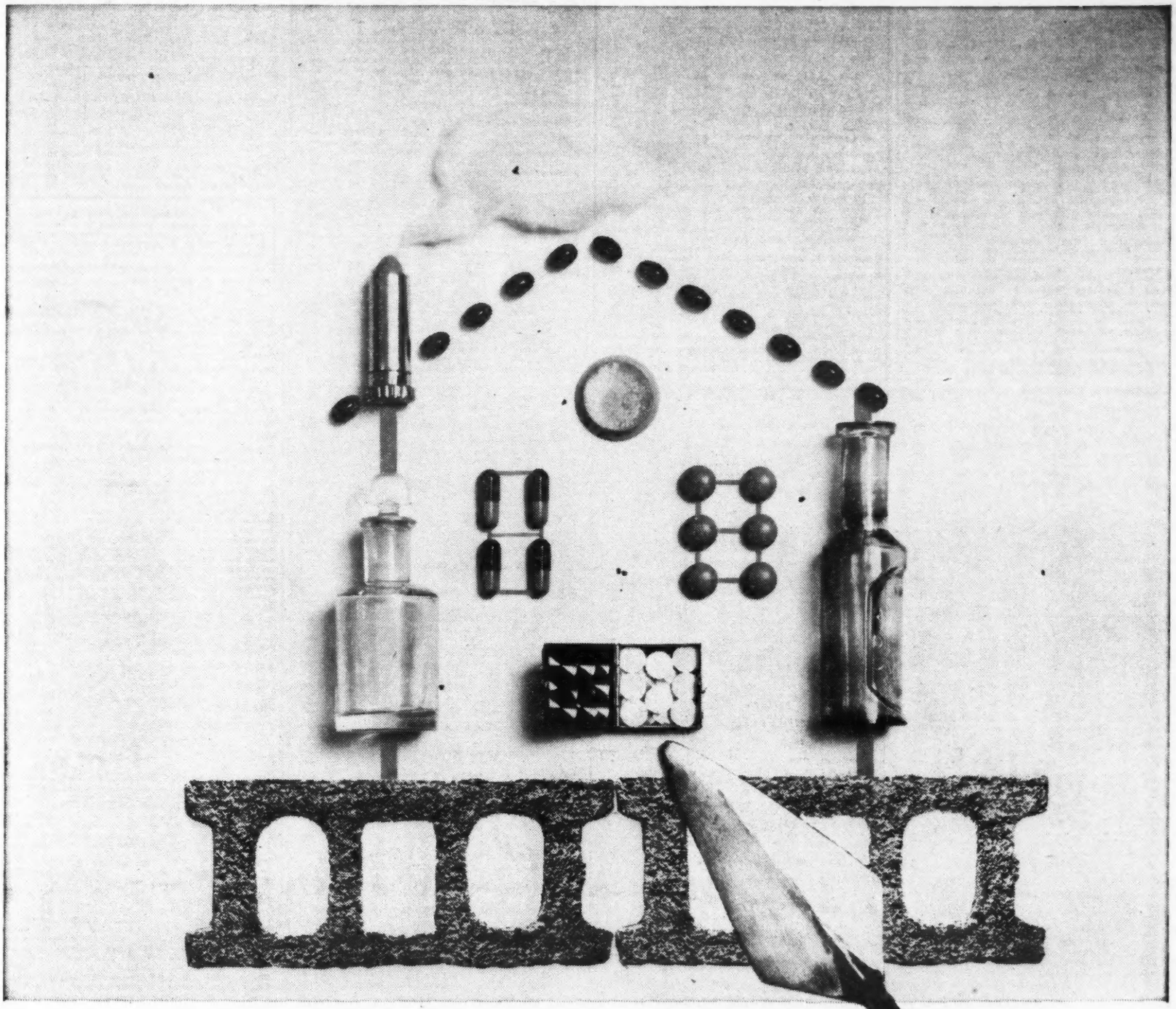

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Benzaldehyde
Methyl Benzoate
Tolyl Aldehyde

INTERMEDIATES

Benzyl Chlorides
Chlorobenzoic Acids
Chlorobenzaldehydes
Formic Acid

HEYDEN CHEMICAL DIVISION

Heyden Newport Chemical Corp., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, New York

Mica—Passion Flower Herb

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white tech., 50-65 vis., non ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .65 - —
50-65 vis. non-ret dms., t.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankscars, refy. gal. .49 - —
Mineral oil, white tech., 65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .50 - —
NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
Mineral oil, white, NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, rfy. gal. .56 - —
NF, 145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .62 - —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .85½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .64½- —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .82½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal. .87½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .66½- —
USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .87½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal. .92½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .71½ —

(For f.o.b N. Y add 2c for tankcars; 2c. for c.l., and 3c. for l.c.l non-ret. dms.).

Mineral orange, American bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11½- .12
tanks, New York gal. .13½- —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech. chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech. metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoetnyialphanaphthylamine (see
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.07 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
German, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works. oz. 12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.40 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.50 5.00
Ketone fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.60 5.10
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.70 5.20
Xylol, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb 10½- —
Oriental, bgs lb 08 - —
Mustard, oil syn., bots lb 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .25¼- .27¼
tanks lb. .24¼- —
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .65 .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. 09¼ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.02 - —
b-Naphthol, tech. flake bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid)
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms. 100-999 gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms. gram. .13½- —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb .33 - —
Nerol, dms. lb 4.75 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb 425.00 -575 00
Tunisian, bots. lb 400.00 — —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt alld lb. 1.40 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate bbls., dlvd lb. 78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo., dms., 100 kilos., dlvd kilo. 6.50 - —
dms., less than 100 kilos, dlvd. kilo. 6.60 - 7.00
Nicotine sulfate 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys., extra, t.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. 22½- —
5-pint bots. extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
dms., frt alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
Paste, dms. frt alld. 100% basis lb 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., t.t.l., frt alld lb .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs. lb 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps. ¼ ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol tech., dms., dlvd lb .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, f.o.b. works. ton. 164.00 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Cyls., t.l., min 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½- —
Cyls., t.c.l., t.t.l. same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton 4.50 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works. unit-ton. 2.95 - —
Nitromethane dms. t.l., dlvd. & lb. .25 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½ —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher

a-Nitronaphthalene bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher.

m-Nitrotoluene tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —

Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.

Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.34 - 1.35
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.28 - 1.29
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.00 -12.00
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.00 -12.00
Nux vomica, bis. lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .45 - .48
Octane, mouse., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1—lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .16 - .16½
tanks lb. .14 - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. 17 - .19½
tanks lb. .14½- —
S. D., dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .14½- .14¾
Oleostearine, dms lb. .12½- .12¾
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .15 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Extra fine, bots. lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - 90
Calif., sweet., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns. lb 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms., lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bis lb. .18 .20
Sweet lb. .28 .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bis lb .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb .65 - —
Verona, bis lb .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .54 - .56
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .20½- —

Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb. higher.

b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .1440- .1540
tanks lb. .1150- —
Palm oil acid, double dist., dms. lb. .15¼- .17¾
single dist., dms lb. .14¾- .17⅛
tanks lb. .12¼- —
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 4.90 - 6.00
Papain, powd. bots. lb. 5.50 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb .29 - —
Spanish, bgs lb .33 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.36 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld lb. .84 - —

Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .35 - .40

Patchouli oil, imp., cns. ..... lb. 5.60 - 6.50
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b. mills ..... ton. 58.00 -59.00
solvent, same basis ..... ton. 55.00 Nom.
Peanut oil crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills ..... lb. .14¼- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks ..... lb. .17½- —
Pectin dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. ..... lb. 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls., ex whse ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units ..... .021 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units ..... .023 - —
Pennyroyal oil USP, imported, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 2.70
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .21 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex refy., gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital dms. 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. ..... lb. .49 - —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .48 - —
Red, Funduas, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. ..... lb. .37½- —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. ..... lb. .71 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms ..... lb. .70 - .75
imp., USP, bls ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 5.50 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd ..... lb. .12¼- —
Peru acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. ..... lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. ..... lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06875- —
Petrolatum, USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E ..... lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.05 - —
dms. same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Phenol, 30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis ..... lo. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb dm., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l. same basis ..... lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. ..... lb. 2.35 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works ..... lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E ..... lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E ..... lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. ..... lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld ..... lb. 1.50 - —
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethyiphenyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine 97%, 450-lb dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd E ..... lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E ..... lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol dms. l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs ..... lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works ..... lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms, works ..... lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ref. cyls., works ..... lb. 15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ..... ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. ..... short-ton. 5.298 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis ..... short-ton. 5.648 - —
70-72%, b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis ..... short-ton. 6.228 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis ..... short-ton. 7.128 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis ..... short ton. 8.018 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. ..... lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ..... lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39 - .40

Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .19 .23
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 .24
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½ .22½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. ..... lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Phthalyisulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1-000-lb. lots or more ..... lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .46 .48
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .46½ .49
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .43 - .48
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. ..... lb 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .95 - —

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JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

b,g-Picoline—Potassium Sulfate

b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb. 1.60 • —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 • —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 • —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 • —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.50 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 • —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz 5.15 • —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .68½- —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .56 • —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns lb. 2.40 • 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l. ex whse. New York, lb. .173 • —
Steam-dist., dms. ex whse., New York lb. .185 • —
dms., dlvd lb. .188 • —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberoca oil).
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.25 • —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb 1.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 • —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 • —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .1.23 • —

Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. .86 • —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .89 • —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.06 • —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.55 • —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 • 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Platinum metal, works oz.81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 • .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.12.50 • —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 • .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 • .49

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 • .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .25 • —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 • .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 • —
Danish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 • —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.05 • —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.10 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 • —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms. lb. .22 • —
powd., dms. lb. .24 • —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 • —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 • —

Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.16.00 -22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .49 • —
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 • .46
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .20 • —
Dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms. lb. .21 • .23
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 • —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 • —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 • —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.50 • —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works.ton.28.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works lb.32.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 • .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 • .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 • .26
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 • .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 • —
powd., 250-lb dms., same basis. lb. .46 • —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 • .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 • —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .65 • —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 • —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 • .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 • —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 • 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 • —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 • —
Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .17 • .1763
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb. .16 • —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 • —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34 • .36
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton.25.40 -26.60
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 • .37
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton.26.00 -27.20

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 17.00 • —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.18.00 -19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.00 -12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 • —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.219.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.311.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.316.00 • —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 • .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 • .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 • .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 • .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18¼
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1.2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 • —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 • —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 • —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 • —
Soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works. lb. .09½- .10

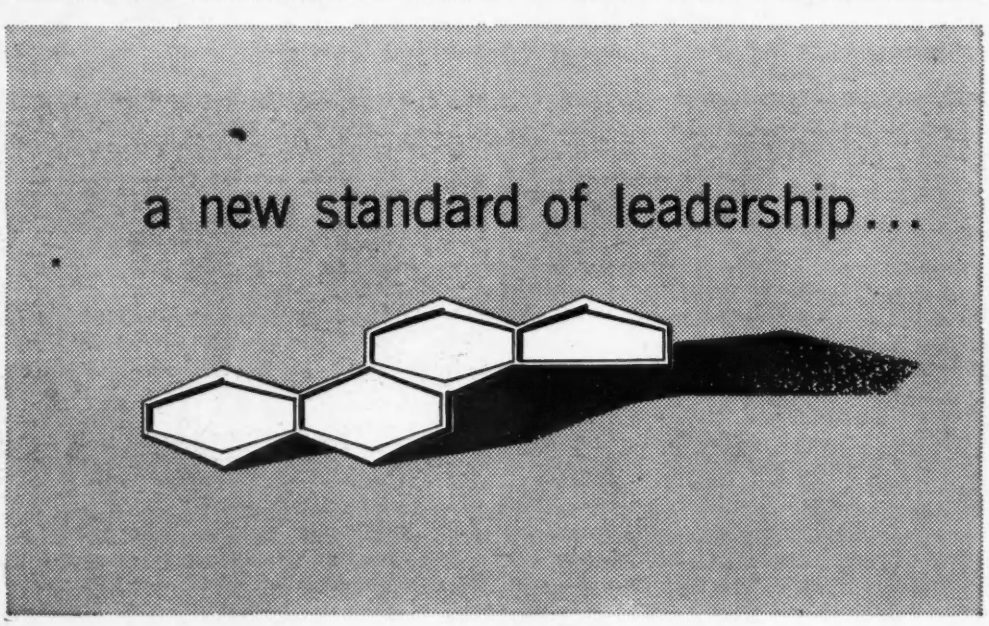
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .784 - .757
Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69¼

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb. .31 • .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 • .17



HARDLY MORE THAN A DECADE AGO, Syntex made its first major contribution in the field of steroid hormones through the development of important new sources of supply — a development which has not only helped to satisfy today's large demand for these hormones, but has been a vital factor in reducing the cost of hormone intermediates.

Today Syntex continues to serve as an important supplier of hormones and intermediates to the pharmaceutical industry. By continued research and constant improvement of production techniques, Syntex has helped to raise the standards of quality and dependability in this significant field of medicine.

one great source of
steroid hormones and intermediates

SYNTEX

Write to: SYNTEX CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79

Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .18¼ -
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ -
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾ -

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price, ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E lb. 42½ - —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½ -

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40

Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55

Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

Procaine hydrochloride USP antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. 2.25 - —
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, trt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs lb 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs lb 2.50 - —

Progesterone, USP bots gram No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate bots gram No prices.

Propenyl guaethol dms lb. 24.30 - 27.00

b-Propriolactone, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Propionic acid syn. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .20¾ - —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .14¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ - —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - .16½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12½

n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40

n-Propyl-p-hydroxbenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40

Propyl thiouracil bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots. smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30

n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —

n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .0845 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .0995 - —
tanks same basis lb. .07 - —

Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis

Propylene glycol indust., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
USP dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —

Propylene oxide dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½ - —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .45

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜ - .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - —

Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs, ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs, ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 - 70.00

Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26

Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).

Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd, 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton works lb. .71 - —

Pyrethrum liquid, 20 1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works, gal 9.60 - 9.80

Pyrethrum liquid, 100 1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 45.90 - 46.90

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 - 11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 - 11.35

Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —

Reid., 2", non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis ft. .69½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis to. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 95.00 - 100.00

Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 - 6.00

Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)

Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).

Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 3.50 - —

Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb. dms lb 3.90 - —

Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —

Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)

Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.30 - 1.40

Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .74½ - —

Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz dm oz. .3105 - —

Quinine bisulfate USP, 1,000-oz dm. oz. .2330 - —

Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3030 - —

Quinine sulfate USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2575 - —

Quinoline dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —

Rapeseed oil, dms lb. .15¼ - .13¼
tanks lb. .13¼ - —

Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works lb. 1.15 - —

Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20

Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).

Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).

Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 1.25 - —

Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .78½ - —

Resorcinol in dms., 1c. per lb. more.

USP, powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —

Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —

Rhatany root, bgs lb. .14 - .16

Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —

Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 42.00 - 51.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 - 16.00

Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb .25 - —
powd., bgs lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —

Riboflavin, USP fib dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —

Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib dms, kilo or more, dlvd. kilo 104.50 - —

Rice bran oil, clarified, dms. t.c.l. lb. .14 - .14½
tanks, dlvd E lb. .12 Nom.

Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)

Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate)

Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)

Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb 1,152.00 -
Turkish, bots lb. 560.00 - 750.00

Rosemary oil, Spanish NF, cns., dms lb .97 - 1.40
Spanish tech. ens., dms lb .50 - 1.20

Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)

Rotenone, fib. dms., works unit-lb. .10½ - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms. works. unit-lb. .10½ - —

Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb .04¼ - —

Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875 - —
Houston, Texas gal 155 - —

Rue oil, bots lb 2.75 - 3.00

Rutin, NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
fib dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 13.50 - —
fib dms., 1 kilo kilo 14.00 - —

Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis lb .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —

Sabadilla seed activated, ground with lime bbls lb .42 - .44

Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.55 - —

Saccharin, USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.43 - —
dms, smaller lots lb 1.53 - —

Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1725 - .1750
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1525 - —

Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 20.50 - —

Safrol, dms. lb .65 - —

Sage, Dalmatian, bgs lb .40 - —
Greek, ens lb .15 - —
Italian, ens lb .18 - —

Sage oil, clary, bots lb 15.50 - 18.00
Dalmatian, ens lb 2.85 - 3.25
Spanish, ens lb 1.23 - 1.75

Sal soda (see Soda sal)

Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.t., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb 1.23 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 - —

Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb 1.05 - —

Salicylic acid, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.t., dlvd lb. 40½ - —
fib dms, t.c.l. dlvd lb 44¾ - —

Salicylic acid, USP, cryst, 200-lb. fib dms., 1,000 lbs or more lb. .51¾ - —
200-lb fib dms, less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾ - —
100-lb fib dms, 1,000 lbs or more lb. .53¾ - —
100-lb fib dms, less than 1,000 lbs lb .56¾ - —

USP, powd, 100-lb fib dms., 1,000 lbs or more lb. .58¾ - —
100-lb fib dms, less than 1,000 lbs lb .61¾ - —

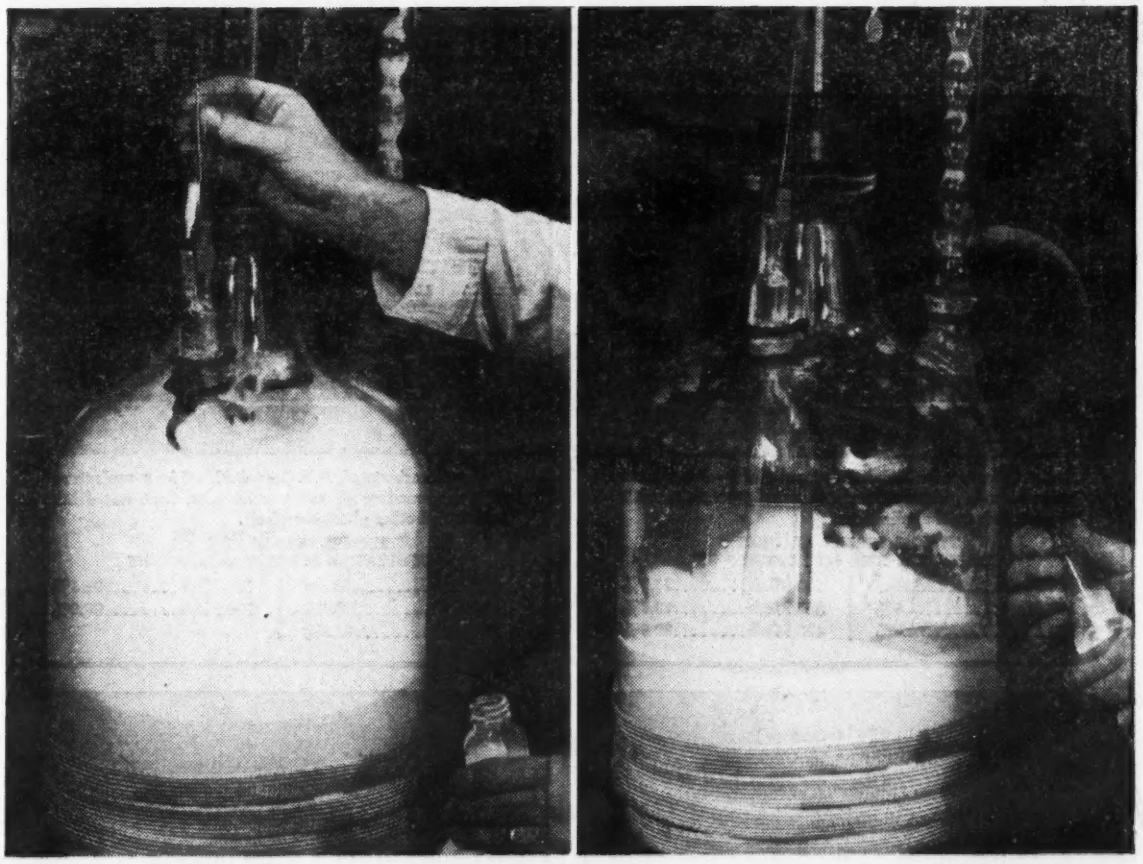
Salol, NF, gran, bbls, kgs lb 1.20 - —
Powdered salol 25c per lb higher

Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.34 - —

Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —

SILICONE NEWS from Dow Corning

See How Foam Robs You



Silicones stop foam; help you operate at maximum capacity

Why accept foam as a necessary evil, when you can control it effectively and economically with Dow Corning Silicones? Amazingly effective in trace quantities, these silicone antifoamers enable you to utilize capacity now taken up by foam . . . help speed processing . . . prevent spill-overs . . . reduce fire hazards . . . cut maintenance costs.

Serving Every Industry. Dow Corning job-proved silicone defoamers and antifoamers neither alter nor adulterate products or processes. And they're effective against even the most violent and persistent foamers. Typical applications include processing of adhesives, chemicals, petroleum, asphalt, paper, paints, textile and drugs; also useful in metalworking and laboratory work. In food processing, the use of food grade Dow Corning antifoamers at designated levels is sanctioned by FDA.

Easy to Use. You don't need extra equipment or preparation time when you use Dow Corning Silicones to control foam. Our product development group has formulated different types to be most adaptable to different systems . . . to help you rid your process or product of foam problems effectively, economically.

Free Sample. Here's your chance to see how Dow Corning Silicones can work for you. Tell us your foam problem and type of system—oil, aqueous, nonaqueous, food product or other. A generous trial sample of the silicone defoamer most suitable for your process will be sent by return mail. Write Dept. 6310.

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first in silicones

Dow Corning CORPORATION
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

ATLANTA BOSTON CHICAGO CLEVELAND DALLAS LOS ANGELES NEW YORK WASHINGTON, D. C.

Saltpeter—Sodium Hydride

Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 - .66
powd, fib dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns ..... lb.21.00 - —
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equaid lb 1.03 - —
lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Nat., dom., dms ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Savory oil, cns ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd, bgs. frt alld. 100% basis. lb. .93 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs. c.l., works .... lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd. 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings ..... lb. .16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - —

Serpentaria root,, bls ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms ..... lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs .... lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs ..... lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs ..... lb. .24 - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, Nat., bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .20½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .... lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works .... lb. .07 - .17

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse, ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis, oz. 67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots. oz. 1.46 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns ..... lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —

Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
Soda, caustic, liq. 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, 200 lb. dm., less than ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .24 - —
ton lots or more, same basis, lb. .23½- —
Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb. dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works lb. .18½- —
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis .... lb. .19 - —
100-500 dms., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis ..... kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis ..... kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis ..... kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis ... lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equaid .... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt equaid .... 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35° bbls. c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb.19.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran. dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16¼
Sodium chromate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb. lots lb. .176 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
dms., same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs, smaller lots ..... lb. .14¼- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —

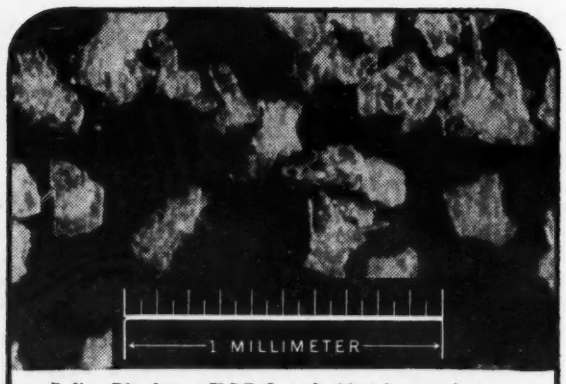
Get Sodium Bicarbonate in the grain size you need **every time...**

FROM CHURCH & DWIGHT

Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Powdered No. 1—For general purpose use in pharmaceuticals, chemical processing, tooth powder, industrial applications.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

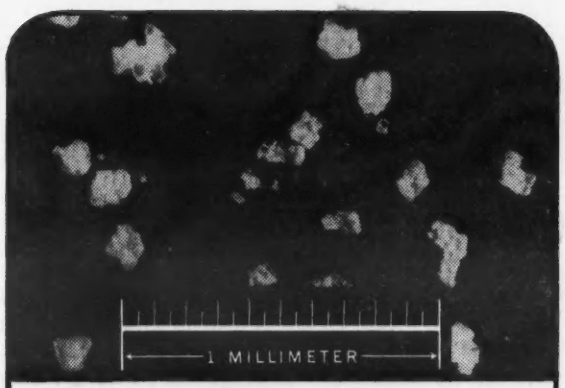
42 Mesh.....Trace	200 Mesh.....85.0%
100 Mesh.....5%	325 Mesh.....70.0%
170 Mesh.....20.0%	400 Mesh.....80.0%



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Granular No. 5 for manufacture and compounding of effervescent salts, fruit soft drink tablets and other pharmaceuticals.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

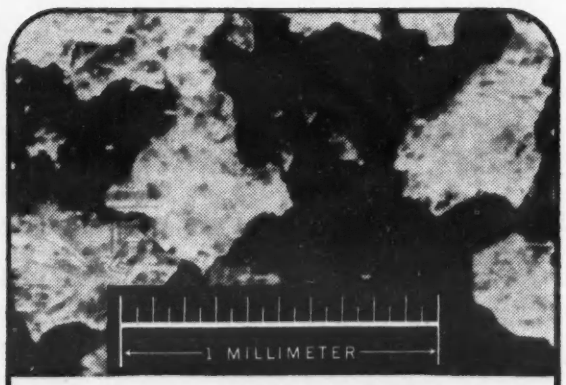
42 Mesh.....Trace	100 Mesh.....92.5%
65 Mesh.....27.0%	170 Mesh.....99.0%
80 Mesh.....66.5%	



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Granular No. 4 for use in pharmaceuticals, baking powders and cake mixes.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

80 Mesh.....Trace	200 Mesh.....91.0%
100 Mesh.....1.5%	325 Mesh.....98.5%
170 Mesh.....80.5%	



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Extra Coarse Granular No. 6 for use in formulating special pharmaceuticals.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

28 Mesh.....None	65 Mesh.....91.0%
42 Mesh.....13.0%	80 Mesh.....98.5%
48 Mesh.....33.0%	100 Mesh.....99.3%

Why jeopardize the shelf life or sparkling performance of your pharmaceutical products with an inappropriate granulation of sodium bicarbonate? To eliminate risks, specify Church & Dwight. You'll obtain the widest selection of grain sizes available because Church & Dwight is the country's largest supplier of Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. You'll also receive for the asking unmatched technical service based on more than 100 years of experience in the formulating of Sodium Bicarbonate. Unusual grain size requirements are given special attention. Try us and see. Write today for latest technical data sheets.

CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., INC., 70 PINE STREET, NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

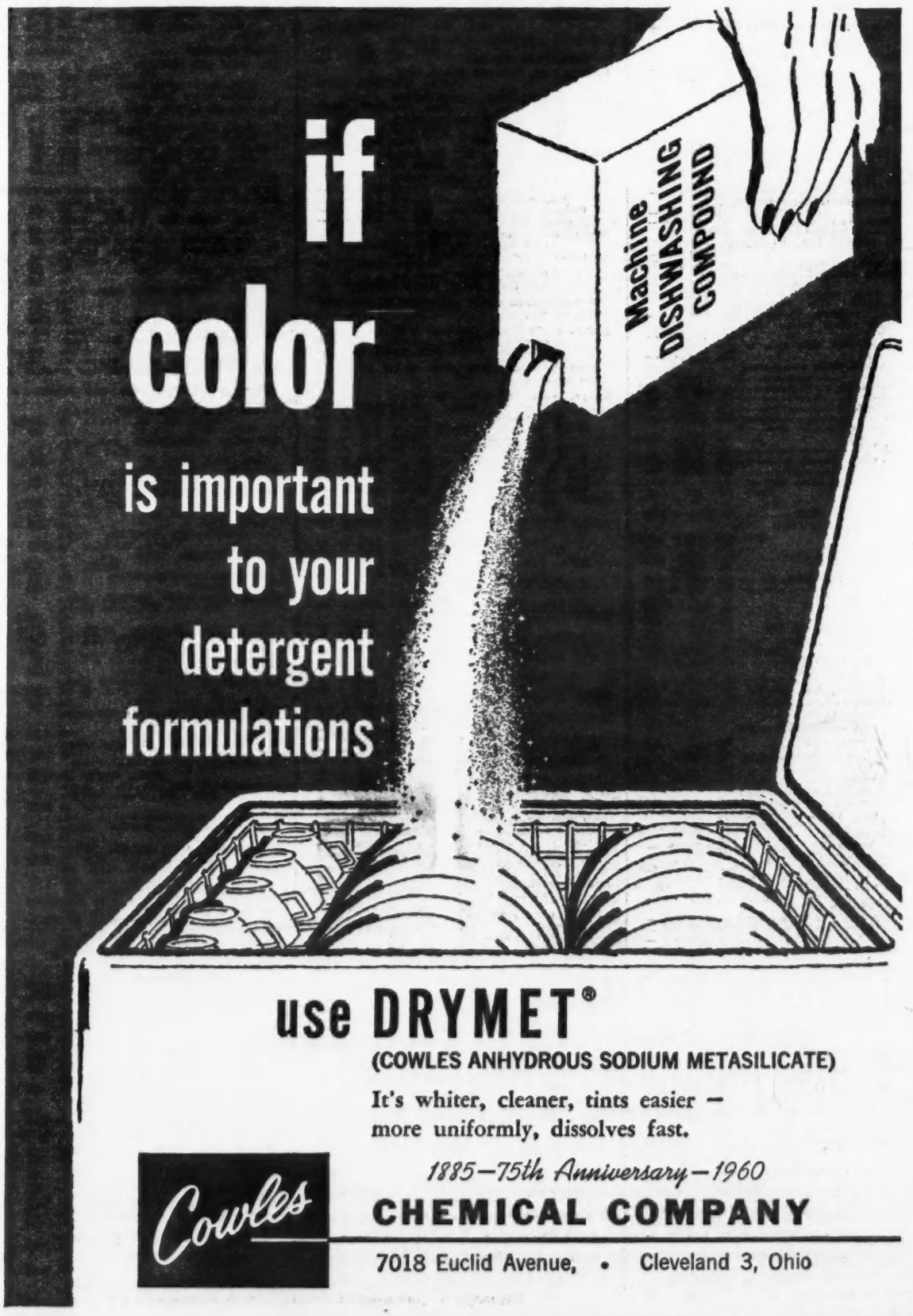
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. 23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .35¼- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 • —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 • —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 • 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.210.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. ton.210.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works. lb. .21 • —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 • —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt 100 lbs.11.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 • —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.45 • —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 • —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 • 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 • 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 • .99
Cryst., dms. works frt alld lb .74 • .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .72 • —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton.48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.44.00 • —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.44.00 • —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.00 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 • —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.12.35 • —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs.15.40 • —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ • .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½ • .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ • .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 • —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ • —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .19 • .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E. of Miss lb. .21½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 • —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 • .53
NF, powd., dms. lb. .55 • .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 • 9.40
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 • 5.75
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 • —
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 • .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 • —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .34½- —
Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 • 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 • .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 • —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 • 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 • 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 • 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 • 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 • 5.60

Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
dms. c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 • —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.00 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
dms. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works. 100 lbs. 5.85 • —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 • 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 —
47° Be. 1:29.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 • 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
52° Be. 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 • —
Solid, 1.3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 • —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725- —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E. lb. .643 • .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 • —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 • —
USP, cryst., fib dms. lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 • —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 • —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 • .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 • —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 • —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 • —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs. l.c.l., t.l.t., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.t., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 • —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. 14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt alld. E. lb. .35 • —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .43 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb. 1.33 • —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 • —



use DRYMET®
(COWLES ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE)
It's whiter, cleaner, tints easier — more uniformly, dissolves fast.

Cowles
1885—75th Anniversary—1960
CHEMICAL COMPANY
7018 Euclid Avenue, • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
Sodium zirconyl sulfate, fib dms. 1,000-lb lots or more works lb .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310-360 F b.r., 14-16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355-420°F b.r., 17-18°C, m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York. gal. .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211-265°F b.r., 31°C. m.a.p. tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286-340°F. b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal .275 - —
Solvent naphtha, 319-380°F. b.r., 27°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
322-395°F b.r., 26 m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal .28 - —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms. 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½- —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .35½ —
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38½- .40½
Sorbitan tristearate fib dms. 20,000-lb lots works lb. .34 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb 25 .26
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
dms., 10,000 to 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .40½- —
Sorbitol, soln., comyl., aqueous, dms., c.l. works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs. c.l. works lb 20 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .29½
Soybean meal, 44% bulk unrestricted, Decatur ton.49.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .09¾- —
Foots, soapstock acid 95% fa lb. .04⅞- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .04⅞- .14
tanks lb .1[illegible] - —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1318- .13½
tanks lb. .1168- —
Salad, dms. lb. .13⅜- .13⅝
tanks lb. .11⅝- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½- —
S. D., dms. lb. .14¾- .17¼
tanks lb .12¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz or more oz. .80 —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sperm oil, bleached winter dms lb. .1675- .1775
tanks lb. .1475- —
Nat., winter 45°, dms lb. .1575- .1675
tanks lb. .1375- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, es lb. .32 - .33
Cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .34
Spearmint oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 3.95
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 .18
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhydrous works lb. .811 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd lb. 1.10 - 1.11
works lb. 1.013 - 1.269
Hyrdous, cryst., dms., works lb. .87½- .88½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¾
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .14¼- .17¼
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .17 - .19½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .13 —
Strophanthin sulfate, bulk, grm. .035 - .036
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. 1.00 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, tech., ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib dms., dlvd. lb. 48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works. ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP)
Strophanthin K bots. oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 3.75
Styrax gum, USP cs. lb. 4.50 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1504- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1704- —
tanks lb. .1254- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene and petroleum refining labor.

Styroyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.10 - —
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. .62 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0970- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb ctns. spot lb. .65 .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo. 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo. 19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo. 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst, dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 14.75 —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg. 1,000 lb., frt. equald lb 1.50 - —
NF, fib. dm., frt. equald lb 1.55 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo. 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long ton.23.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower

Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.25
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers', cbys., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J, unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel at Fla, unit-ton. 1.03 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.00 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l works ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02⅞- .03
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
tanks, works lb. .04½- .05¼
Tall oil, refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .09
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07½- .09¼
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¾
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .10
dms., l.c.l. lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .08
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾- —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .05⅝- .05¾
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer lb. .06¾- —
dms., f.a.s. lb. .07⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅞- .06
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .04¾- 05
Prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅜- .05½
Special tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅛- .05¼
Sulfonated 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08½- .08¾
50% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .11¾- .14¼
tanks lb. .09¼- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .14¼- .16¾
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .14½- .15½
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 4.75 —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - 5.00
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.05 —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.98 - 1.99
Tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms., lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.70 —
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. 14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd E of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld E lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots. dlvd. lb 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms 100 lbs. f.o.b., works lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms 500 lbs. works lb 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works. lb 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb dms., frt alld lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib dms., frt alld kilo 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt alld kilo 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms. frt alld kilo 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .74 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .76 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA. kgs., works lb 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80% dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
di Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, triple sifted extra, bgs lb. .28 - —
Spanish, extra, bgs lb. .11 - —
triple sifted, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thyme oil, NF red, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 3.00
NF, white, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.20
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 3.06 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 7.40 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.04 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .26½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .84 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry. powd., bots kilo. 22.50 -24.00
33⅓ dry. powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine, hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.30 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.10 - 4.20
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.75 - 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.65
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt alld. E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms, c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Trichloronbenzene dms., c.l., frt alld & lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —

Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks dlvd lb. .12¾- —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald lb. .65 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb 75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys. works, frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —

Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.25½-	—
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.24½-	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.50 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47½-	—
Triethyl nitrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.46¼-	—
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.47¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver.	lb.	.43¾-	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.42 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38 -	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21 -	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53 -	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.49 -	—
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.20¾-	—
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.30 -	.305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis,	lb.	.26 -	—
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald	lb.	.26 -	—
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.36 -	—
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.51½-	—
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40 -	—
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41 -	—
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41½-	—
bbls., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.43½-	—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	gal.	.44 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.54 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.28 -	—
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.22 -	—
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld. E	lb.	.17½-	—
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld. E	lb.	.18 -	—
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.			
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).			
dl-Tryptophane, fib. dms., works	lb.	55.00 -	—
Tung oil, dms., New York	lb.	.24 -	.24½
tanks, imported, N. Y.	lb.	.22 -	.22¼
tanks, domestic, mills	lb.	.22½	Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works	lb.	4.25 -	—
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.23 -	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	2.45 -	—
Turkey red, bbls., works	lb.	.62 -	—
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).			
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.26 -	.32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos	gram.	.54 -	—

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30½-	.35
Jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16 -	.22½
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis	lb.	.16 -	.37½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	.07¾
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	.08
Umber pigment, burnt, turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.	lb.	.08¼-	—
Raw, American, bgs., works	lb.	.07¾-	.08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
Undecylenic acid, 55-gal. dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	1.28 -	—
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).			
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).			
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E.	ton.	125.00 -	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse.	ton.	145.00 -	—
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E.	ton.	103.00 -	—
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald	ton.	120.00 -	—
37 grade, tanks, same basis	ton.	145.00 -	—
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.65 -	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.70 -	—
Uva-ursi leaves, bls	lb.	.12 -	—

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs.	lb.	.32 -	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	—
dl-Valine, dms., works	lb.	21.00	-27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.38 -	—
Vandyke brown, bbls. works	lb.	.09½-	.12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	8.75 -	—
Mexican cuts, tins	lb.	9.00 -	—
whole, tons.	lb.	9.50 -	—
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.50 -	—
less than 2,000 lbs	lb.	2.70 -	—
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works.	lb.	.0475-	—
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works.	lb.	.0525-	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575-	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.06 -	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0625-	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0675-	—
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	17.25	-17.50
Haitian, cns.	lb.	14.00	-14.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.50 -	4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	5.55 -	—
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.			
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1810-	—
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1960-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1560-	—
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd.	lb.	.1610-	—
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1910-	—
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2210-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1660-	—
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd.	lb.	.1710-	—
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2, zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works, min. frt. alld.	lb.	.113 -	—
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals	bot.	1.12 -	—
bots., 75cc., hospitals	bot.	1.56 -	—
Vinyl ethyl ether tech. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼-	—
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.49 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47 -	—
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works	lb.	1.20 -	—
1 to 9 dms., works	lb.	1.35 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.15 -	—
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt. prepaid	lb.	.14 -	—
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram. bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units.		.02½-	—
Virginia type red, bbls., works	lb.	1.40 -	—
Vitiamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram	gram	.07¼-	—
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo.	65.00 -	—
325,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo.	43.88 -	—
250,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo.	33.75 -	—
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.			
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units.		.09½-	—
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units.		.09½-	—
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).			
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins	gram.	83.00 -	—
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo dms.	gram.	1.00 -	—
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., gram.		1.00 -	—
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity	gram.	85.00 -	—
0.1% trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.	kilo.	95.00 -	—
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo, dms., frt. alld. gram.		.90 -	—
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo. dms., frt. alld. gram.		.90 -	—
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).			
Vitamin D_2 (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).			
Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo.	42.50 -	—
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots	kilo.	45.00 -	—
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).			
Vitamin H (see Biotin).			
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).			
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).			
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).			

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	1.95 -	—
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago	lb.	2.05 -	—
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago	lb.	2.15 -	—
Watchung-type reds., bbls.	lb.	1.95 -	—

WAXES

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms.	gal.	12.25 -	—
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.23
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	5.50 -	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			

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Wild Cherry Bark—Zirconium Oxychloride

Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .30 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Wollastonite, fine, paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.51.00 - —
Medium, paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.39.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs lb 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF)
Wordwood oil, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75

X

Xylene coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd gal. .27½- .29
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .26 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .23 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —

Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.35 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xyliline, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccharomyces, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, primary, USP XV, 150 meg. B^1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
USP XV, 270 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .53 - —
USP XV, 300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
USP XV, 900 mcg., B_1 per gram. 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. lb.24.00 -33.00
extra, bots. lb.24.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .25 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech., soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust coml. bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb .13 - —
Prime western slabs, New York. lb. .13½- —
Zinc naphthenate liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35% bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .15⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¾- —
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l, smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
Zinc oxide, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb .17¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms. lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd.E. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, 75-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.04 - —
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade, dms., works lb.14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .48½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .51 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .62½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .63½- —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .64 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .66 - —
Zirconium Oxide,
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .37½- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —

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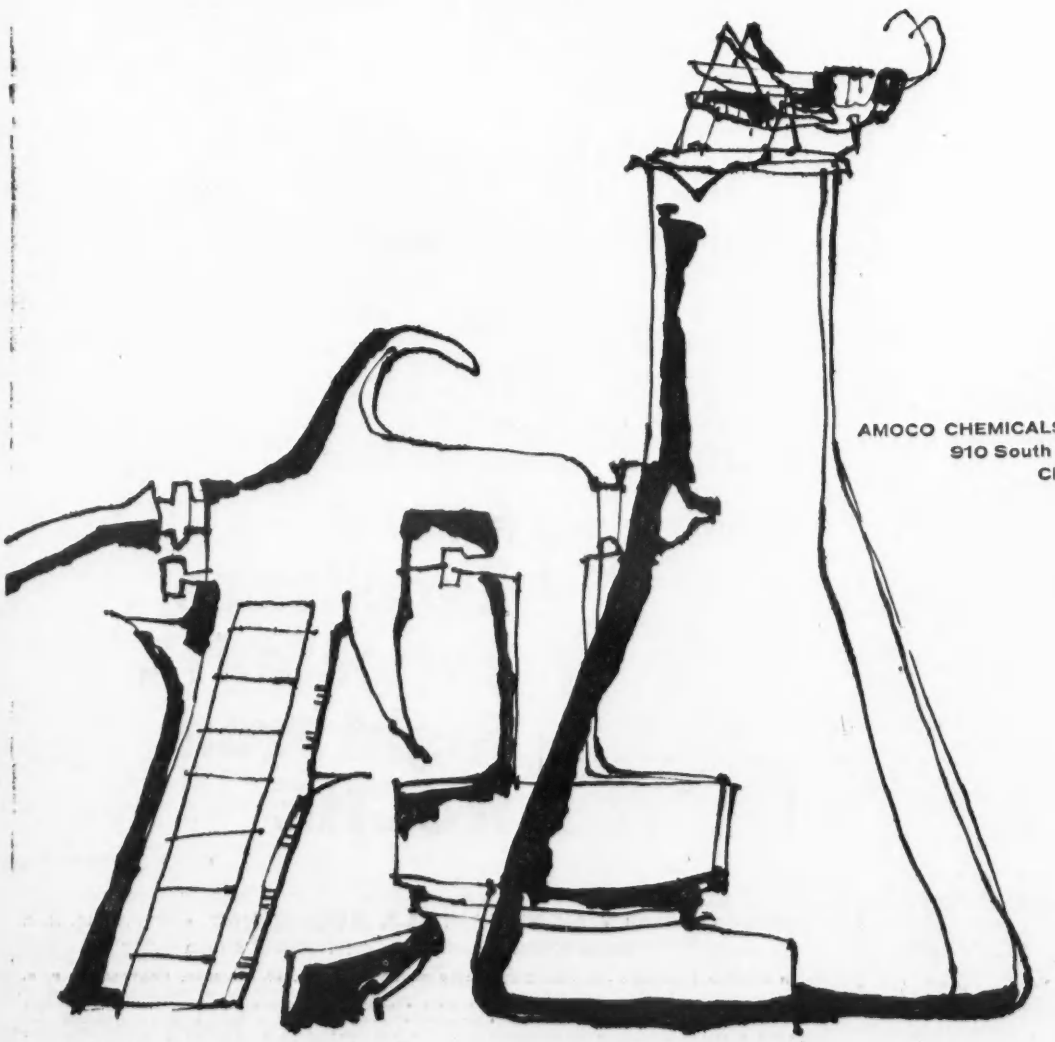

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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. (RE 2-9820) Cable Address: Reporter, New York
PRESIDENT: William S. Auchincloss
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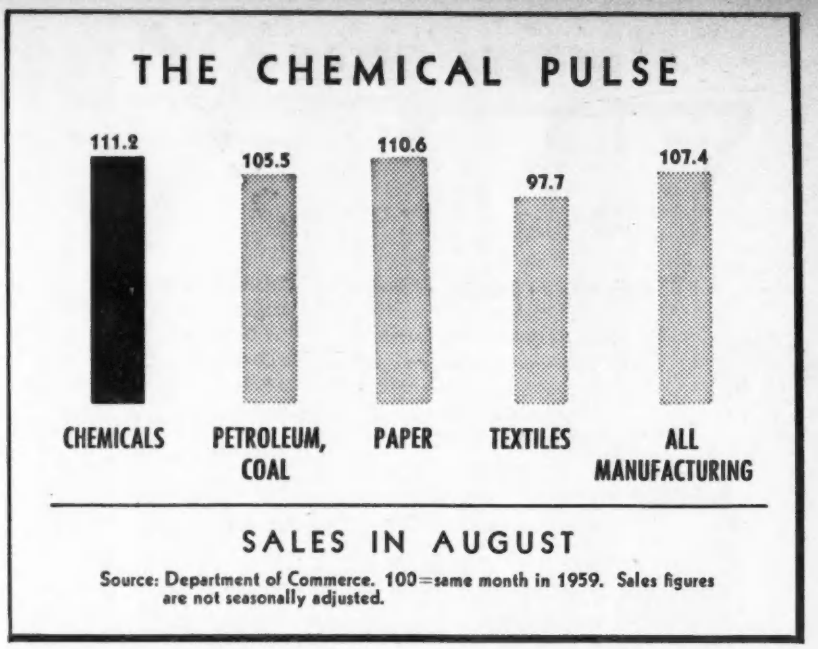
Volume 178 October 24, 1960 No. 18



For Clean Water

The acceptability of the frequently voiced declaration that, in governmental functioning, federal responsibility should be limited to truly national tasks depends primarily and in large measure upon the interpretation given to the terms, "truly national." A question on that has been raised in connection with the failure—or refusal—of the city of St. Joseph in Missouri to comply with orders, issued locally under the federal water pollution act, that it halt pollution of the Missouri River. A federal court action was instituted late in September at the request of the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, who had been petitioned by the Kansas State Board of Health and the Missouri Water Pollution Board, which apparently has been unable to get anything done. Is it then to be assumed that federal responsibility has a "truly national task" to do what governmental agencies at lower levels are for some reason unable to do?

The Missouri River case has a particularly pertinent relation to the National Conference on Water Pollution, sponsored by the US Public Health Service, which will be held in Washington December 12 to 14. The theme of the conference will be "Clean Water—A Challenge to the Nation." Its purpose, as stated by the Surgeon-General, will be to "assess the problem of water pollution, to determine its effects upon our national welfare and to set realistic goals for its control . . . create a national body of opinion and documented fact on which our country may base a new and more vigorous attack on this serious hazard." The proceedings will be divided into four panel sessions, devoted respectively to (1) "Water Pollution and Our Changing Times"; (2) "Meeting the Growing Competition for Water"; (3) "Keeping Water Clean"; (4) "Research and Training."

Twenty-nine national organizations, with a wide scope of objectives, are represented on the steering committee for the conference; they include the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the National Association of Manufacturers. All industrial organizations and all their members should be adequately represented in the conference. They will find it very much worthwhile, especially in terms of public relations, to learn what has been pointed to in a conference leaflet, "Clean Water As a National Resource," on the waste treatment needs for which industry is reportedly faced with the obligation of spending more than $500 million annually "if it is to catch up to needs by 1968."

Drug Trade Imagery

It is encouraging to have the idea of "PR for Drugdom," proposed here September 26, taken up and practically presented by a PR director of the industry (page 7 last week). That is a job which calls for qualifications and efforts that are far above par for the general practice. Calling the Kefauver probing "dangerous nonsense" does not get anywhere in the creation of a desirable or even an accurate image, whatever may be the actuality of its application.

For one thing, the image in the mind of the general public has not been created solely or wholly by what was publicly reported on the congressional hearings. The contributions to the nature of that image have not been exclusively political. Some have come from what the American Medical Association has had to say about health costs (commented upon here two weeks ago). What the medical organization had to say about "essentially worthless" remedies for rheumatism and arthritis did not go anything near so far in image-making as will the report by the Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation, entitled, "The Misrepresentation of Arthritis Drugs and Devices," a 166-page documentation of the foundation's charge, made last December, that "the nation's 11 million arthritis victims are being bilked out of a quarter of a billion dollars a year for phony cures."

The pharmaceutical industry must do all that its inside adviser laid out in his suggestion on a corporate image in the address referred to in OPD last week. The drug trade as a whole and the pharmacal profession, which has the most direct contact with the public, must do their part. At the practicing professional level, that public relations kit prepared by the American Pharmaceutical Association (commented upon here September 26) can be very useful and will be very helpful if it is used as it can be and should be. The producing and distributing divisions of the trade should—yes, they must—do all that they can promote appropriate utilization of the APhA kit. The job of image-making has a role for everyone in the drug trade.

Safe Foreign Ventures

Cuba's nationalization—more aptly, Castro's socialization—of all business, domestic as well as foreign-owned, within its borders contributes complications to the development of the economic neighborliness proposed here September 12; although there was not behind that proposal any thought that neighborliness of any sort could be developed, or ever should be sought, between this country and Cuba. The overdue declaration last week by the Department of Commerce of a very comprehensive embargo against export trade with Cuba makes that situation quite clear.

With respect to other Latin-American countries whose neighborliness is earnestly to be desired, it is sincerely to be hoped that that action will alleviate the effects of the utter disregarding of the hemispheric economic sanctions against the Dominican Republic and the direct slap in the face for Venezuela in the action of this country's federal lawmakers which compels it to give the Dominican Republic the sugar business that was taken away from Cuba.

The cultivation of highly desirable and—in the face of communistic objectives — mutually necessary economic neighborliness throughout the Americas is a task for private enterprise, under USA leadership. It cannot be done politically because there is no inclination there to follow such leadership as is at least attempted. There is some soundness behind the reported reluctance of US private enterprise to add to its capital investment in "politically explosive" Latin-American countries, where such investment now constitutes more than 25 percent of the total in foreign countries. There are risks in Latin-American investing—as there are everywhere—but US business has no logical reason to be scared out of beating communism into that fertile field.

It will be good for business to get and to study what was set forth on that opportunity at a recent seminar of the American Management Association on sources and methods of financing international operations. Much can be added to that by properly getting into the movement launched recently in London when free-world industrialists called for the setting up of a government-operated international insurance agency to guard foreign investors in under-developed countries against loss through political expropriation.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

On the Rocks

The more interesting of these two papers,* No. 400-B, contains some 232 short articles dealing with all phases of geology. The length of the monographs, however, will be more pleasing to the browser than to the specialist. Subjects range through geology of metalliferous deposits, light metals and industrial minerals, fuels, exploration and mapping techniques, geology applied to engineering and public health; geology of eastern US, western conterminous US, Puerto Rico, the Pacific Islands and Antarctica; plus squibs on paleontology, geomorphology, plant ecology, geophysics, geochemistry and petrology.

*GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESEARCH 1960—Geological Survey Professional Paper 400-A, a Synopsis of Geologic Results, 136 pages. $1. Geological Survey Professional Paper 400-B, Short Papers on the Geological Sciences. 515 pages. $4.25. Both available from the US Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical People Are All Ears as Trade Commission Chairman Earl Kintner Makes It Very, Very Clear That the Robinson-Patman Act Is Here to Stay and Sellers Had Better Get in Line With the Law.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Chemical people are reading with interest the remarks of Earl Kintner, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, before the grocery manufacturers recently. What he said was not exactly news, but rather pointed up a situation existing in government today. It must be taken as fair warning by all sellers to get in line with the law—or else.

Speaking of the Robinson-Patman act, Mr. Kintner said that in spite of its many confusing points, this law is here to stay—make no mistake about it. It will never be watered down and the business community, through lack of compliance, is digging its own grave by opening the door to more restrictive legislation.

Mr. Kintner may be said by some to be reading the future through a cloudy crystal ball, but they definitely are in the minority. The trends in Washington are all in the direction of closer and closer government controls over business practices and it is doubtful whether the November elections will change them.

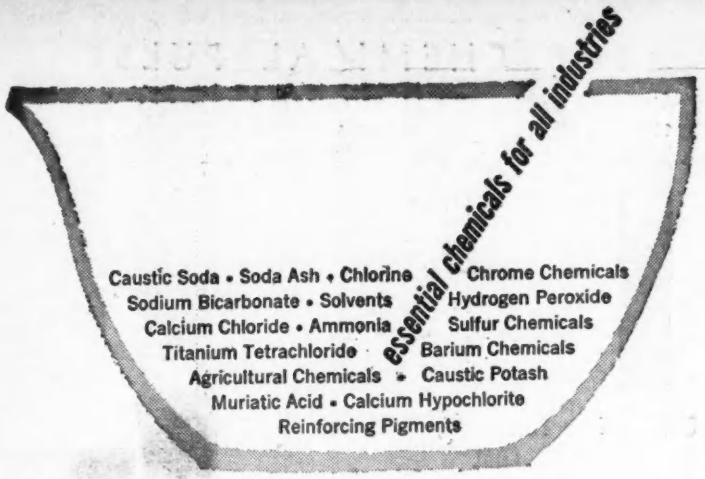
This is not limited to the area of anti-trust law enforcement. It cuts across most all the regulatory agencies—Food & Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, etc. Congress has provided the incentive by steadily increasing appropriations for enforcement activities while engaging in headline hunting investigations itself.

Mr. Kintner said that the FTC, for the first time, is thoroughly testing the twenty-four year old Robinson-Patman act. In fiscal 1960, the commission issued 130 complaints alleging violations of the law, and the number of investigations appears to be growing monthly.

He served this blunt warning on his listeners:

"If you are granting illegal price discriminations or discriminatory advertising allowances and have not yet heard from us directly, time may be running out for you.

"With this in mind you should make a studious effort to inform yourselves of the requirements of the law and a sincere effort to follow them."



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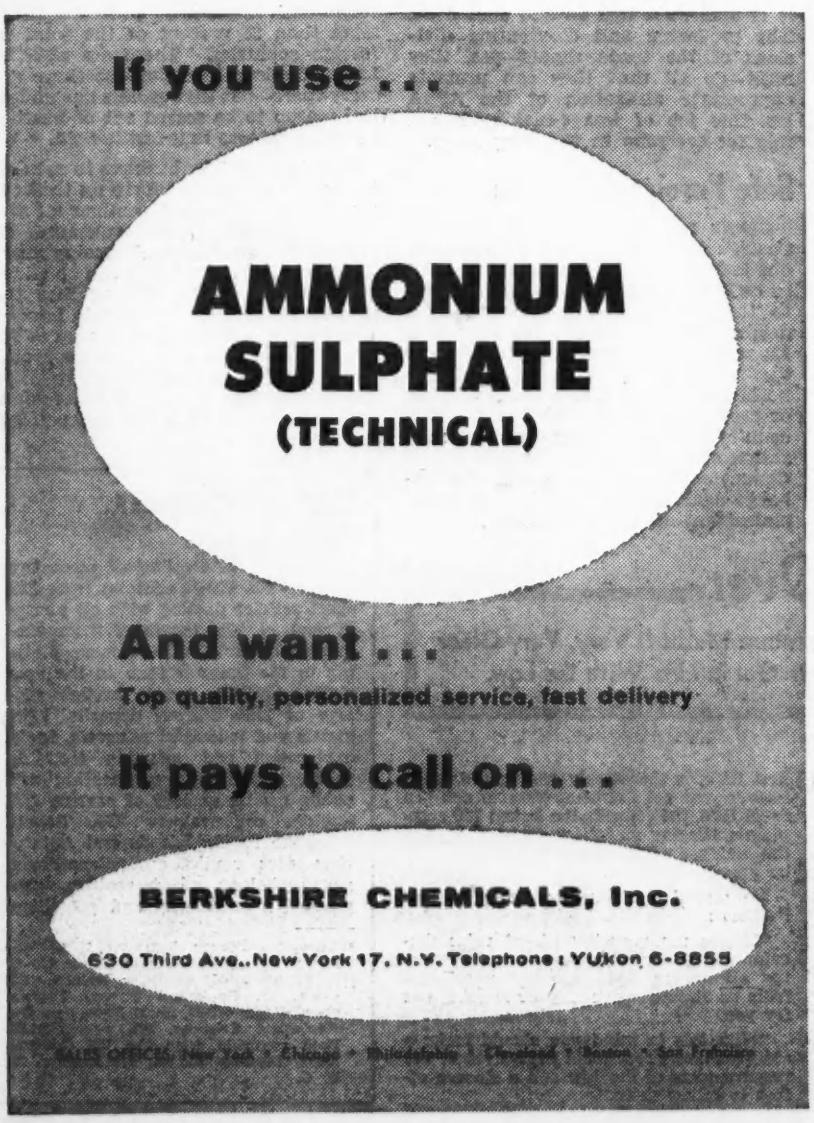
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Heavy Chemicals

Copper chemical makers, responding to the 3 cent reduction in metal, posted lower prices for carbonate, hydrate and some grades of sulfate. As OPD went to press, there was a chance that acetate would advance later, but trade sources felt that nitrate tabs would hold unchanged. For large volume users, the cut in carbonate was a real boon, amounting to 1½ cents in carlots as against only one-half cent for smaller shipments. But hydrate was lowered one cent a pound across the board. Crystalline sulfate was reduced 75 cents a hundredweight, and monohydrated $1. There was no change in tribasic sulfate.

In respect to the metal, producers and smelters alike appear satisfied with the new price level, feeling that a 3 cent cut had sufficed to take up the slack in their current supply position. It was also felt that business would experience a sharp pick-up when the big appliance-electricity corporation, now shut down by a strike, resumed operations.

Tin buying declined as Straits metal slipped from its highest price level of the year. Mercury demand, though slow, was sufficient to underpin the current price range. Lead and zinc were without feature. Silver, as always, was steady.

With a brisk autumn pick-up imparting cheer to sales charts, acid makers expressed confidence in business prospects for the year's balance. In all areas except steel, evidence abounded in support of this optimism, from food-processing to metal-treating.

As recession talk speckled the nation's financial pages while chemical earnings reports continued to show gains over last year, it looked as if the chemical business and the economy as a whole might swim in different directions for a while. How long such an anomolous state of affairs could last, or which of the two would change directions, are still interesting questions.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended Oct. 15, at 94.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 92.9 percent for the previous week and 97.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Copper carbonate, l.c.l., 1½c. per lb.
c.l., ½c. per lb.
Copper hydrate, 1c. per lb.
Copper sulfate, cryst., 99%, 75c. per 100-lbs.
Monohydrated, 35%, $1 per 100-lbs.
Tin, metal, Straits, 1c. per lb.
Salts, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 23, 1959
106.84	106.85	106.86	103.56

For Current Prices see page **9**

Acids

Hydrochloric—Chlorinated solvent makers, food processors, the oil industry—in fact all outlets but steel are stepping up acid requirements with the seasonal upswing of industrial activity.

Hydrofluoric—This relatively small volume acid is moving in record volume to aluminum-treating and other metal outlets, sources close to the trade report.

Nitric—Off their haunches and running at a seasonal tilt, fertilizer makers get major credit for nitric's seasonal recovery following a summer of deep steel-induced doldrums.

Sulfuric—American Iron & Steel Institute estimates last week's steel ouput at 1,556,000 net tons, or 54.6 percent of capacity, an anticipated decline from the previous week's actual total of 1,579,000 tons, or 55.4 percent of capacity.

During the comparable week a month ago output was narrowly lower at 1,547,000 tons, the Institute recalls, noting that one year ago, when the great strike was in progress, production totaled only 371,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Paper and board production in August amounted to 2,960,479 tons, not notably above the 2,947,263 tons produced in August a year ago. Paper output amounted to 1,292,897 tons, a bout two percent over the year-ago level. Board output, at 1,363,732 tons, was one percent below that of August a year ago. Figures are from the Bureau of the Census.

Cadmium Chemicals—With this issue, OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER adds cadmium chloride and cadmium nitrate to its prices current section.

Reflecting an advance of 7½c. a pound, chloride is quoted at $1.49 a pound in 400-pound polyethylene-lined drums. Up 5c. a pound, nitrate packed in 400-pound fiber drums, lists at 89c. for shipments of less than 5,000 pounds, and 87c. for larger quantities. Truckload and carload prices available on request to the manufacturer.

Copper Carbonate—On the heels of lower copper, carbonate has been reduced 1½c. a pound in carlots to 34.85c., and ½c. in less than carlots to 36.35c. a pound.

Copper Hydrate—Reflecting the reduction in copper metal, hydrate is newly quoted at 52½c. a pound in carlots and 53c. in less than carlots, down 1c. a pound from previous levels.

Copper Sulfate—With lower copper, prices of crystalline sulfate have been reduced 75c. a hundredweight to $12.25 for carlots and a range of $12.75 to $15.25 for smaller shipments. Monohydrated has been cut $1 a hundredweight to $23 in carlots and $23.75 in less than carlots.

As yet there has been no change in tribasic sulfate, acetate or other copper chemicals, except oxide, for which see the coatings market.

US output of sulfate in August rose 21 percent to 6,300 tons, the highest since August 1957, the Mines Bureau reports. Shipments increased 12 percent, but were less than production, so that stocks gained of shipment, inventories were less than two weeks' needs, the agency calculates.

Imports of sulfate in August totaled 26 tons, all from Mexico, and exports were 2,699 tons.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Primary output in September totaled 162,882 tons, down sharply

Inorganic Chemicals Output: August

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	August	July
Aluminium chloride, anhyd.	1,846	2,116
liq., cryst.	2,279	2,376
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	80,090	69,079
iron-free	3,540	4,480
Calcium carbide	(NA)	(NA)
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	45,198	43,730
solid	54,776	58,877
Chlorine gas	390,549	*384,872
liquid	210,299	*198,057
Hydrochloric acid	79,552	77,696
Hydrofluoric acid	9,493	9,801
Hydrogen peroxide	2,320	2,001
Nitric acid	255,250	242,362
Phosphoric acid	184,239	159,055
Phosphorus, elemental	35,053	28,949
Phosphorus oxychloride	2,112	2,005
Phosphorus trichloride	2,169	1,971
Potash, caustic, liq.	8,187	*8,396
solid	1,542	1,936
Soda ash, syn., light	191,938	187,519
syn. dense	175,672	164,651
natural	(NA)	68,364
Soda, caustic, liquid	416,379	406,473
dry	41,960	36,977
Sodium bichromate and chromate	9,006	10,877
Sodium chlorate	7,261	7,986
Sodium hydrosulfite	1,968	1,579
Sodium metal	9,520	9,523
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	4,632	3,763
Meta	7,094	5,325
Tetra	6,778	7,238
Acid pyro	1,492	1,459
Sodium silicate	45,395	28,562
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	22,357	23,793
Glaubers salt	6,139	*6,777
Salt cake, crude	(NA)	*60,811
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,407,201	1,336,027

*Revised.
(NA) Not available.

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Heavy Chemicals

both from August, when production was 172,973 tons, and September a year ago, when the industry turned out 168,205 tons. Figures are from the Aluminum Association.

Total for the year through September is reported at 1,520,772 tons, well ahead of the 1,462,615 tons produced in the comparable period of '59.

The all-time record month is still July 1959, with 179,194 tons; and the all-time high quarter, the third of '59 with 520,216 tons, according to the association's records.

Copper—Crude primary production in the US soared to 97,467 tons in September, up from 85,579 tons the previous month, the Copper Institute reports. But secondary output declined to 10,150 tons from 13,836, and refined production was sharply lower at 147,934 tons, as against August's 157,382.

Outside the US, crude primary output was about unchanged at 208,797 tons, as against 209,739; secondary production was negligible, and primary output rose marginally to 174,641 tons from August's 172,983.

September shipments in the US were 120,585 tons, up sharply from 105,417 in August. Shipments outside the US declined to 208,075 tons from August's 213,920 tons.

Tin—Stainless steel operations failed to sustain Straits metal record high. Price closed Friday at $1.03 a pound, down 1c. from a week earlier.

US consumption of primary tin decreased 11 percent in July to 4,655 tons, finishing well ahead of last July's 3,210 tons, the Bureau of Mines reports.

Total US tin stocks decreased from 35,410 on July 1 to 34,965 at month's end. Industrial stocks declined 125 tons to 20,650, the lowest since November 30, 1958, Mines adds.

Mercury—Sales were moderate to slow at the prevailing price range of $209 to $212 a flask for large lots, prompt shipment.

Silver—Price has been long unchanged at 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

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DuPont Development

—*Continued from page 4*

paper-making equipment and can be used in place of cloth or paper.

Another generic word — textryl — has been coined and dedicated to describe the non-woven structures which may be manufactured through use of fibrids.

Regarding its new fibrids, duPont said it will produce and sell them in experimental quantities at present. Prices have not been disclosed.

Textryls, duPont points out, may be manufactured on conventional paper-making machinery, although some modifications may be required, depending on the type of equipment in use.

The new structures may be produced in a variety of weights and textures, and are usable in applications presently employing either paper or certain types of textiles. Textryls may be printed, dyed, and embossed. Fabrication technics used in the apparel industry may be applied to some of the new structures.

And, while doing things in this country, duPont has also been busy abroad. The company has just announced plans to establish a design laboratory to help European manufacturers develop new applications for plastics.

The lab will be established by duPont de Nemours International, S.A., and will be located in Geneva, Switzerland.

Petrochemicals Mart

—*Continued from page 7*

lower than here, the US efficiency factor goes far toward eliminating the differential.

When you add the lower raw materials costs enjoyed by US producers, Mr. Bunn went on, the domestic industry ends up with a decided competitive edge, enough to protect its own market and keep it a formidable factor abroad.

Getting down to details, the Carbide official notes that while the British worker is paid less than one-third our wage rate, the total labor cost of manufacturing polyethylene is closer to half what it is here.

Taking the US labor cost as 100, the comparable figure for Brazil is seventy-two even though the worker gets only one-fifth the wage of his counterpart here.

Similarly, in Italy, with labor rates one-fourth of those in the US, the ratio of labor is thirty-five.

To round out the comparison, Mr. Bunn cites Canada, which has an index of 121 as against wage rates about 15 percent under those here.

Turning to raw materials costs, he finds that if the cost in the US is indexed at 100, the comparable figures are 146 for Scotland, 111 for Brazil, 132 for Italy and 124 for Canada.

Drug, Chemical Men

—*Continued from page 7*

been moving forward, concepts of morality and justice have retrogressed.

Here's what business can do about it, Mr. Cardinal told members of the Associated Drug & Chemical Industries of Missouri in St. Louis last week:

- Eliminate or at least minimize the family disruptions that attend plant or personnel removal to a new location.
- Convince the public that running a legitimate business to earn a reasonable profit "is not a sin."
- Review hiring practices and ferret out the real motives behind income incentives.
- Keep pension programs up to date.

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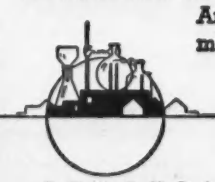

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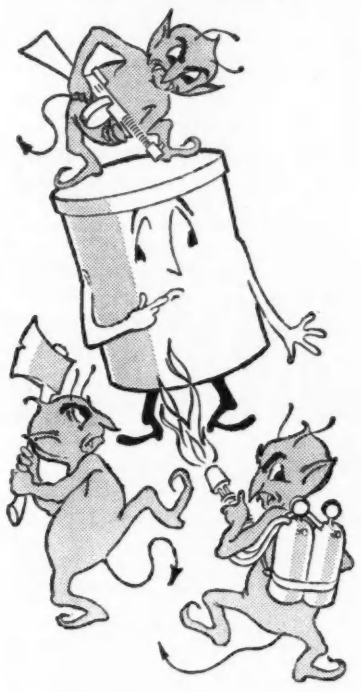

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Syntex, Imperial Sign Drug Marketing Agreement

Syntex Corporation, New York, has entered into an agreement with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., under which the pharmaceutical division of the British Company will distribute Syntex's pharmaceutical products under the "Syntex" label in Great Britain and the British Commonwealth.

The first product to be distributed under the arrangement is a new anabolic developed through Syntex research. It will be introduced by Imperial into Great Britain this week under the trade name "Anapolon."

Syntex recently established Syntex Laboratories, Inc., in New York to market pharmaceuticals in the US and Canada.

Drugs Made Abroad

—Continued from page 3

is said to have initiated the shift in VA buying policy after Rear Admiral William L. Knickerbocker told the Kefauver drug price investigating committee in September how MMSA was buying drugs overseas at prices below those of US producers.

VA's first effort to purchase a supply of meprobamate from foreign suppliers fell through when the three bidders representing two Danish and one Italian firm crossed out the patent infringement clauses of the government purchase contract.

They had offered to supply the drug at prices ranging from $3.60 to $4.30 a bottle as against a bid of $19 from two US suppliers.

The order went to one of the American firms.

In its next purchase effort, VA modified the patent clause in such a way as to be acceptable to foreign suppliers, but purchases again fell through because the foreign firms had NDA's that specified MMSA as the purchaser, but not the VA. As a result, the VA cancelled the bid invitations.

It is understood that VA has since invited bids on an informal basis. If the same price spread again appears when the bids are returned, VA will negotiate, hoping it can induce the US firms to drop their prices. If not, it will buy abroad.

The *Newsletter* says that VA was asked whether it was giving any consideration to the moral principles involved—the federal government purchasing from a firm that copies a patented product without paying royalties. It says the reply was "No. Not any more. Not now."

While sympathetic to industry's views, it is stated, the VA official was convinced that more and more drugs will be purchased from foreign sources unless the VA policy is changed or unless there is a real break in price on the part of US suppliers.

FDA Action Against Lever

—Continued from page 4

large amount of nitrogen gas—about twice as much as is ordinarily used in vegetable shortenings of this type, officials said.

FDA also objected to labeling statements indicated it was cheaper than other comparable size cans of shortening and to sales arguments about the fewer calories found in a cupful of this shortening.

Lever said last week that the labeling of the product has since been revised and the labels questioned by FDA are no longer being used. It added that the court did not find, nor did Lever admit, that the product had been mislabeled.

The company said that the order is based on Lever's belief that in view of the substitution of a new label for future shipments of the product, no useful purpose would be served by contesting the charges in the litigation.

PMA Tips

—Continued from page 4

cies that procure drugs through direct purchase. A letter to these agencies should name the specific items the company wishes to supply.

Next, the drug maker should ask GSA for a free copy of the *Federal Supply Schedule.*

This publication lists names and addresses of drug companies available for government contracts, discounts they allow from list prices and time required for delivery.

A table at the end of the PMA manual gives thumb-nail information on how four top US drug-purchasing agencies handle procurement.

Copies of the manual are available from the association at 1411 K Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

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Pharmich Appoints Maney Scientific Research Head

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., has appointed Dr. Paul V. Maney as director of scientific research for Pharmich Laboratories, its ethical division.

Dr. Maney was previously president of Paul V. Maney Laboratories, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, which has become a wholly-owned unit of Pharmich Laboratories. His headquarters will continue in Cedar Rapids, seat of Pharmich's scientific research.

Drug Fair Trade

—*Continued from page 4*

preme Court, which said that the authority of a state court can't be invoked to enforce a fair trade contract unless the manufacturer is a registrant of the state.

Under the New Jersey high court ruling, out-of-state corporations would appear to be barred from seeking enforcement of their contracts unless they first register to do business within the state. If the decision is upheld by the Supreme Court, it could very well be the hardest blow yet struck against fair trade.

The New Jersey registration law requires each company doing business within the state to file a copy of its certificate of incorporation and a statement telling the amount of its authorized and issued capital stock, the nature of its business in the state, and the addresses of its principal office and its agents in the state.

This requirement of registration is of great concern to the legal experts because it could possibly open the door to state authorities to tax out-of-state corporations. It poses the question to fair trade companies whether the potential added tax might be too great a price to pay for access to state courts to enforce fair trade contracts.

Chemical Profits

—*Continued from page 7*

Services Administration. "For nominal sums this data can be presented and enhanced."

• Some industry organization, such as Chemical Market Research Association, "could and should sponsor the further collection and dissemination of this data. We are sure the Commerce Department would welcome such a partnership."

Chemical construction companies, he feels, should be encouraged to tell the complete story when analyzing costs and profits for a potential customer.

For example, a chemical maker will be told that he can produce ammonia for $40 to $50 a ton as against a current selling price of $92. But this cost estimate leaves out plot cost of storage, cost of freight equalized or absorbed, cost of tankcars, consumer point storage, the cost of salesmen and numerous other factors.

Apprized fully of all such costs, the customer might not have gone into an already overexpanded business, the speaker said.

Sodium Chlorate Capacity

—*Continued from page 3*

stantial and that new production is expected at the beginning of 1961.

However, the veteran has a good curve ball. "Cost figures are not announced, but the capital outlay will be relatively small compared to the tonnage increase," Hooker says.

Penn-Olin will become the fourth producer of sodium chlorate, and will enter into distinguished company:

American Potash & Chemical Corporation has a plant at Henderson, Nev., capable of producing 28,000 tons a year.

AP&C also is completing an expansion at its Aberdeen, Mississippi, plant, which will raise capacity there to 22,500 tons per annum. Hooker has a large plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation produces in Portland, Ore.

Current industry capacity is reckoned in excess of 100,000 tons per year. Total production in 1959 was 88,300 tons—up 87 percent over 1955 output of 46,972 tons, according to Bureau of Census figures.

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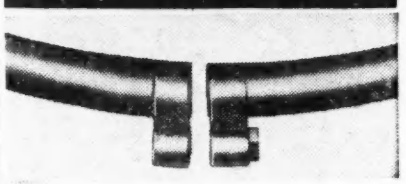

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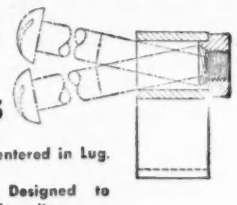

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Petroleum Derivatives

Contrary to the general over-production and over-supply of most petroleum products in the world market, aromatic solvents are occupying supply positions that range from tight to almost firm. Benzene of course is tight and will be so until mid-1961 according to informed circles. Toluene has shifted from a rather sloppy supply position earlier this year to a more balanced position with snugness being exhibited upon occasion in the Gulf area. Demand for xylene fractions, particularly ortho, has cut down on the supply of xylene for solvent applications. These are the tendencies which have been noted by the trade in recent weeks and marked as the current influencing market factors.

Crude oil consumption to rise in November. That's the estimate of Bureau of Mines in its monthly forecast of market demand. According to the Bureau the amount of crude oil that will be consumed or exported in November will be 6,925,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,785,000 barrels forecast for October.

The Bureau figures total gasoline demand for November at 4,110,000 barrels daily, a gasoline yield of 45.5 percent, and total crude runs of 7,910,000 barrels daily. The total gasoline demand forecast for November is a 4.1 percent increase over the November, 1959 demand of 3,920,000 barrels daily.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 23, 1959
103.74	103.74	103.74	103.04

For Current Prices see page 9

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Nearly 150 million gallons—that's the estimated annual capacity of new benzene production units announced by petroleum companies since August of this year alone.

Most of this amount is due to come on stream before the end of the year.

To consumers this is a welcome sign for it means their needs may be adequately and promptly filled and that inventories may be maintained at appropriate levels.

To producers the rush to get on the benzene bandwagon presents an altogether different aspect. Some are frankly wondering if all the units announced will be built for at the present time it would appear that an over-supply position may be in the making for late next year if all the proposed plants do come into existence.

On the other hand one supplier commented last week that consumers have been quite active in their inquiries for next year in the belief that supply would not be adequate for all needs.

Whether this means the consumers are merely running scared and making sure of definitely securing supplies regardless, or whether in their belief there will actually be a continued tight supply through next year is not certain at this time.

One thing that does appear certain, to one petroleum supplier of benzene at least, is that supply from cokeoven will not hit 200 million gallons a year again. The trade source feels that petroleum suppliers after having put their foot in the door a few years ago, are now ready to maintain the supply lead first gained in 1958. Current plans to build additional petroleum benzene facilities and long long rance plans of new steel production techniques de-emphasizing cokeoven by-products would also seem to aid in increasing petroleum's hegemony of benzene supply.

Toluene—Demand is reported to be increasing according to trade sources.

Contrary to the long term predictions of a decline in toluene demand, the short range picture at present indicates a generally firming up supply situation, particularly in the Gulf area.

Several factors are playing an influential role in the comeback of toluene from its rather loose supply position occupied earlier this year.

For one, demand for gasoline in which toluene plays an important role, is improving. Figures compiled for October by the Bureau of Mines estimates gasoline demand up 8.5 percent over October of last year. In the latest forecast, computed for November, gasoline demand is expected to be 4.1 percent over November of last year. Apparently the influx of economy engineered compact cars have been in sufficient volume to more than make up for the replacement of the standard size gas guzzlers.

Another factor has been the change in production materials of a nylon intermediate by a giant chemical firm. Previously the intermediate was produced by para-xylene. Now up to half of the requirements are being met by toluene which is less expensive than the xylene fraction. Chances are, say the trade, that production will swing to full use of toluene in the future.

Increasing application of "Hydeal" facilities to convert toluene into higher priced benzene is also going to have an effect on toluene supply, especially next year when the "Hydeal" plants all are expected to be on stream. However, one trade source says that "Hydeal" operators without captive toluene may be in trouble. Reason is that the firming situation of toluene may lead to a cost increase, or at least a change in terms from delivered to f.o.b., and some observers think that benzene may become loose in late '61 causing the price to drop. In such a case a "Hydeal" operator will find the cost margin slim indeed between the purchase price of toluene and the selling price of benzene.

Further indications of the firming nature of the market are the fractionally higher prices being paid at the export levels and the difficulties encountered from time to time in making up large shipments for movement overseas.

Xylene—One trade source reports difficulty in securing large amounts of xylene for solvent purposes and comments that the supply situation has been firming up as of late. Snugness has become apparent in the last month, the source continues, and he attributes the situation to increased demand for the fractions. Result is that material for solvent use has been diverted and the resulting residue after fractionation is not as reliable for solvent purposes as before.

Ortho-xylene in particular is in high demand due to the acute shortage of naphthalene. Although difficulties have been encountered for some time in the use of ortho instead of naphthalene in the production of phthalic anhydride, many producers have attempted to cope with the problem rather than face a shutdown.

The large number of petroleum naphthalene units planned and estimated to be on stream next year totals 325 million pounds which should ease the demand for ortho-xylene and, consequently, help to create a better supply of xylene for solvent end use.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Oct. 8 totaled 229,988,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 231,873,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,885,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,206,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 679,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Miscellaneous

Petroleum Sulfonate—Application of petroleum sulfonate as a motor fuel and lubricating oil additive has been on the upsurge in recent years and is approaching peak use according to one marketing executive. Another area in which producers have found profitable markets is in use in cutting oils as an emulsifying agent.

While these applications are on the ascendancy, use of PS in antifreeze as a rust inhibitor is vastly reduced from what it was five years ago. Reason is said to be in the increased use of borates and nitrates which have taken the place of PS in antifreeze applications.

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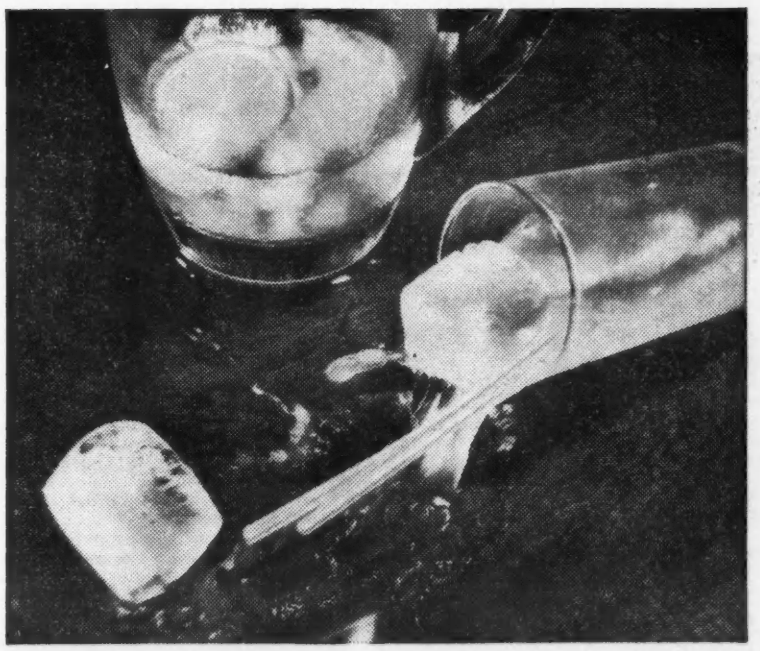

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Vinyl Chloride Plants Multiplying to Form the Basis of 1.5-Billion-Pound Market

OPD 'Depth' Report on Vinyl Chloride Monomer

—*Continued from page 3*

a year to its 60-million-pound Deer Park plant.

• J. P. Frank Chemicals & Plastics Company will add 20 million pounds to its Brooklyn, N. Y., plant, bringing capacity to 50 million pounds a year.

• B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company's Watson, Calif., plant will be on stream (25 million pounds a year).

• Keysor Chemical Company will tack on a moderate expansion at its Saugus, Calif., plant. New capacity is estimated at around 15 million pounds a year.

Despite the booming increases in capacity for both monomer and PVC, all is not sweetness and light. The mere fact that there are at least twenty PVC producers, and there soon will be twelve vinyl chloride monomer producers, accounts for increasingly stiff competition.

Monomer Price Is Cut

Recognition of competitive strife came last week when Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical Corporation posted a price of 11.3 cents a pound for monomer—off 1.2 cents from the previous list.

Analysis of the move is figurative, but there could be several reasons for it:

• A large-scale consumer could have suggested to Solvay that it was considering back-integrating to monomer, causing a concession in price.

• The cut was designed to discourage construction of new capacity by new producers or those already in the business.

• The move could have been calculated to stimulate PVC business, since demand has been in the doldrums of late (PVC production figures in July were the lowest since November, 1958).

• Solvay was recognizing officially the actual level of market pricing.

Actually, it may have been a mixture of the above reasons rather than any one factor which was responsible for the price cut. But competition at home isn't the only problem facing the industry.

Things are getting tough right down where it hurts—at the ultimate consumer level. Imports of finished vinyl goods are rising rapidly, with vinyl raincoats posing one of the more serious threats.

Vinyl Raincoat Import Figures

Society of the Plastics Industry furnishes the following figures: Imports of vinyl raincoats from Japan rose 764 percent in 1959—to 6.5 million units—from the 1958 level of 857,000 units.

Japanese imports in 1958 represented 9.5 percent of the total US market and, in 1959, represented 51 percent of the market. Imports during the first quarter of this year were up 3,400 percent over the like period of 1958, and 35 percent above the first quarter of '59.

Judging by first-quarter performance, it's likely that 1960 imports of 4-6-gage vinyl raincoats into the US from Japan will increase to 8.8 million units.

Because of this rapid takeover of the domestic vinyl rainwear market by Japanese material, SPI will make a presentation to the Tariff Commission to see what can be done about protection of American producers.

Right now a Japanese-made raincoat can sell in the US for $1.19; a US-made raincoat with comparable material and workmanship has to retail at $3 and up.

SPI reports that Japanese-made materials have more than half the current baby-pants market, and that vinyl inflatables from Japan are posing serious threats to domestic industry.

Vinyls are not the only materials affected by foreign competition for, according to SPI, its presentation before the Tariff Commission on raincoats is only a harbinger of the tariff fights to come in the plastics business.

Japan is a good case in point in a study of growing overseas vinyl competition. In 1958, output was only 91,600 metric tons of polyvinyl chloride at a time when Japanese industry had a potential of around 200,000 tons annually.

Naturally, with this much capacity unoccupied, the selling pressure was on—and judging by the rate of climb for overseas potential at present, the selling pressure will be on for some time to come.

World capacity outside the United States in 1958 is reckoned at 615,100 metric tons (1.36 billion pounds) a year. Potential rose to 785,000 metric tons (1.73 billion pounds) in 1959.

World capacity is expected to exceed 1,046,500 tons this year (2.2 billion pounds), and will rise to 1,117,700 tons (2.46 billion pounds) in 1961.

PVC Expansions Beyond 1961

Expansions beyond 1961—planned, under way and recommended—have already been announced to the tune of 202,300 metric tons (445.8 million pounds) and this is chiefly from iron curtain countries which announce their expansion plans five to seven years in advance.

Hence, it's reasonable to assume that during this same period, Western European countries will be hiking capacities to a considerable extent as well.

Here are some of the highlights of overseas expansion:

• The Soviet Union, whose production was reckoned at 20,000 tons in 1958, reached 70,000 tons capacity in 1960, is expected to rise to 80,000 tons in 1961 and is negotiating for a 45,000-ton plant for PVC resin and a 12,000-ton plant for production of polyvinyl chloride pipe.

• East Germany, which produced 54,300 metric tons of PVC in 1958, hiked capacity to 75,000 tons in 1960, is expected to hit 80,000 tons in 1961 and plans on a production of 126,000 tons in 1965.

• Poland produced 4,200 tons of PVC in 1958, expects to make 14,000 tons in '60, some 20,000 tons in 1961 and 50,000 tons in 1965.

• Rumania, supposedly with 10,500 tons of capacity in place now, plans to have 43,500 tons in 1965.

• Hungary, with 600 tons of capacity now, will have 16,600 tons in place in 1965.

In addition, Bulgaria will add 6,000 tons in 1962; Spain will up capacity from 12,000 tons to 19,500 tons, and Egypt is expected to put up a 5,000-ton plant.

Nations outside the iron curtain countries promise further capacity gains, judging by current and past performances. Japan, now the world's second largest producer, will hike capacity to 213,600 tons by the end of next year.

France, at present rated at 110,000 tons, is expected to go to 122,000 tons in 1961 with a new plant in the Lacq chemical complex. Britain is expanding and could reach 135,000 tons next year.

West Germany Vying for No. 2 Spot

West Germany, vying with Japan for the No. 2 spot in world statistics behind the US, has hiked capacity by some 49,000 tons during the last two years and is likely to continue its rapid expansion.

Other countries, such as Austria, Australia, Sweden, Switzerland and Spain, are expanding or have recently added to their PVC capacities.

What does this welter of expansion mean to the US? For one thing, it could mean the loss of a 50-60-million-pound export market. For another, unless protective tariffs are established, the current 20-million-pound import market could expand considerably.

Whatever happens in relation to foreign trade, it's no secret that domestic business in polyvinyl chloride has been rife with price cuts the last several years, while vinyl chloride monomer has moved narrowly within a 10½-cent-to-12½-cent range.

In 1955, PVC was 35 cents a pound; in 1956, 32 cents; 1957, 30 cents, and 1958, 23½ cents. This year, its down to 20½ cents a pound and, with the official reduction in monomer, prices could be further weakened.

One of the reasons for the 180-million-pound growth of PVC consumption between 1958 and 1959 is believed to be the price cut for the resin.

But the fact is that consumption of PVC and copolymers in 1959 rose almost 22 percent over 1958 levels, reaching an estimated 840 million pounds.

Furthermore, according to consumption statistics compiled for the first seven months of 1960 and 1959, PVC consumption so far this year is running about 3.8 percent above that for the comparable period in 1959.

Consumption of polyvinyl chloride and copolymers in this country during the period January-July, 1960, rose to 503,921,393 pounds from 484,971,137 pounds during the like period of 1959.

While ground was lost in such categories as molding and extrusion and textile and paper, other uses (film, sheeting, protective coating, flooring, protective coatings, etc.) showed gains.

Despite July Declines

These gains were registered despite the fact that July production suffered from more than the usual seasonal doldrums.

Provided the market holds its own, or bests 1959's records, what's in store for polyvinyl chloride? Thinking in some quarters is that on a resin-content basis, PVC resins will be in the billion-pound class by 1962.

A lot more of the total sales by then are expected to fall into "tailor-made" categories. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, for example, is putting up a 20-million-pound-a-year expansion to make "Pliovic" specialty dispersion resins. Goodrich and others have for some time had vinyl resins for specialty purposes.

While no two members of the industry will agree how much certain areas will grow, there is general agreement on what end-use looks most promising. This is the molding and extrusion category.

In this area are included sheet and rigid

—*Continued on page 42*

*PVC World Capacities**

	1959	1961
Argentina	.....	4,000
Australia	7,000	12,000
Austria	8,000	8,000
Belgium	13,000	15,000
Brazil	7,000	7,000
Bulgaria	.....	6,000
Canada	14,000	14,000
Czechoslovakia	5,000	5,000
East Germany	53,000	80,000
France	75,000	122,000
Hungary	.....	000
Italy	75,000	112,000
Japan	201,600	213,600
Netherlands	8,000	10,000
Norway	5,000	7,000
Poland	7,500	20,000
Red China	6,000	18,000
Rumania	5,500	10,500
Spain	8,900	12,000
Sweden	9,000	15,000
Switzerland	5,000	10,000
Taiwan	2,500	3,000
United Kingdom	90,000	135,000
USSR	35,000	85,000
West Germany	131,000	130,000
Yugoslavia	5,000	10,000
Total	785,000	1,117,700

* Metric Tons.

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER'S POTENTIAL

Capacity Will Approach 1.5 Billion Pounds by 1962

	Location	Raw Material	1960	1962
			(Million Pounds)	
Allied	Moundsville, W. Va.	Acetylene	100	100
American	Watson, Calif.	Ethylene	25	25
Cumberland	Calvert City, Ky.	Acetylene	50	50
Diamond	Houston, Tex.	Acetylene	50	*50
Dow	Freeport, Tex.	Ethylene	100	100
Dow	Plaquemine, La.	Ethylene	60	100
Ethyl	Baton Rouge, La.	Ethylene	150	150
Ethyl	Houston, Tex.	Ethylene	—	50
General Tire	Ashtabula, Ohio	Acetylene	30	30
Goodrich	Calvert City, Ky.	Combined	100	100
Goodrich	Louisville, Ky.	Acetylene	100	100
Goodrich	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Acetylene	40	40
Goodyear	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Acetylene	50	70
Monochem	?	Acetylene	—	150
Monsanto	Texas City, Tex.	Combined	130	130
Union Carbide	Texas City, Tex.	Combined	100	100
Union Carbide	S. Charleston, W. Va.	Combined	150	150
Total			1,235	1,495

*To expand in conjunction with new 35-million-pound-a-year acetylene plant

Aliphatic Organics

A major producer posted a lower price on vinyl chloride monomer (new tank-car quote: 11.3 cents a pound), October 15, but by late last week, none of its big-league competitors, among those contacted by OPD, had made a move to follow. In fact, three firms indicated that they were not in the same boat with the price mover. One producer, which has the capacity to turn out an estimated 160 million pounds of monomer annually, stated that with its larger internal consumption of vinyl chloride latexes, etc., it no longer considered itself a substantial merchant supplier.

Spokesman for a second producer spoke of a "sticky situation" and indicated that his firm was watching price developments closely but contemplated no immediate action.

All of our business is negotiated, spokesman for a third big producer said, adding that his firm would expand capacity only as definite commitments dictated. Operating one plant currently, this firm announced plans for a second several months ago. As yet, however, the plant has failed to materialize.

The price announcement was variously viewed as an attempt to stabilize a shaky price structure; an attempt to discourage certain polymer producers from back integrating; and an attempt to dissuade a recently formed firm, a joint venture by two leading US firms, from building a contemplated monomer facility.

Market observers speculate that several polymer manufacturers in the 25 to 35 million pounds per year class, could be thinking of building their own monomer plants. This, of course, would hurt the non-captive producers of the chemical particularly.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 23, 1959
131.10	131.10	131.20	132.98

For Current Prices see page 9

Butadiene—Previously quoted at 12¾c. to 13½c. a pound, butadiene is now listed industry-wide at the lower level. Intensely competitive conditions reportedly pressured the change, assumedly a reluctant one on the part of producers who have sizable capacity and a strictly open-market business.

Butadiene is sold almost totally on contract. Before selecting suppliers, customers naturally shop around and with a large chunk of business to place they can easily negotiate on a cost basis. This is one factor leading to price fluctuations, a trade member says. A second, he points out, is butadiene's limited end-use pattern. Almost all production goes into the manufacture of synthetic rubber. And this too can have a depressing influence on prices if rubber demand, influenced, of course, by new car sales, slows.

Use of synthetic rubber, however, continues to grow, especially in the US where it fills an estimated 70 percent of the total rubber requirement. This is the principle positive factor in the expected continual rise in butadiene consumption.

Corn Syrup—A major producer reduced corn syrup prices 15c. per pound, effective October 12. Behind the action, reportedly, is the lower price of corn.

In assigning motives, however, there may be some room for speculation. It is recalled that the same firm advanced prices 15c. a pound on August 15 and reduced them the same amount a week later. Suspected at the time: buyer resentment.

These prices are now applicable to 43° corn syrup, delivered in New York, per 100 pounds: carlot $6.29; openhead returnable drums $6.72; openhead non-returnable drums $7.37.

Corn syrup, 42° is quoted 6c. lower than the 43°.

Dextrine—Prices for the various types of corn dextrines were cut 20c. a pound by a major producer on October 12. Under the new schedule, canary dark is listed at $9.02 per cwt. in carload lots and at $9.17 per cwt. for lesser quantities.

The lower price on corn was said to have prompted the substantial price reduction.

Dipentaerythritol—Recently reduced 6c. a pound, dipentaerythritol is currently listed in carload or truckload quantities at 34c. a pound in the east and middle west, and 35c. a pound on the west coast.

In initiating the price reduction, a leading producer cited production economies and the greater volume of sales.

Ethyl Alcohol—From 800,870 gallons in July, imports of ethyl alcohol went to 1,319,430 in August. This material, like that in previous months, originated in Brazil and arrived at Galveston, Tex.

Imports for the first eight months of the year totaled 15,087,883 gallons.

Glycerine—Entering September, glycerine producers held stocks amounting to 51,500,000 pounds, a record high for the year to date and 1959, as well. The build-up of inventory resulted from a rise in production and imports and a corresponding decline in exports, which factors outweighed the appreciable rise in disappearance during the month.

Output of crude and synthetic glycerine in August was 25.9 million pounds, up from 20.9 million the previous month while disappearance went to 23.1 million pounds from 18.4 million. At the same time, imports rose approximately 1 million pounds and exports declined better than 3 million.

Through August, exports exceeded imports by 5.2 million pounds, as compared with 6.2 million in the comparable period in 1959.

Glycerine disappearance for the first eight months of the year was 185.7 million pounds, up from 171.1 in the like period in 1959.

Imports of glycerine in August totaled 2,923,267 pounds and were valued at $493,847 and dutied at $6,401. Shipping here were: Philippine Republic 1,469,679 pounds, valued at $248,759 and dutied at $587; Indonesia 973,867 pounds, valued at $161,725 and dutied at $3,895; Argentina 217,681 pounds, valued at $39,183 and dutied at $871; and Cuba 262,040 pounds, valued at $44,180 and dutied at $1,048.

Itaconic Acid—Price reductions ranging from 7 to 27 percent for itaconic acid and esters were announced at the beginning of the month. Long anticipated, the action set up this schedule:

Technical itaconic acid, 34½c. a pound; refined acid, 49½c. a pound; dimethyl and dibutyl itaconate, 39½c. a pound.

Increasing sales and expanding markets in the polymer industry were cited as factors leading to the lower prices.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were slightly stronger in the Gulf and Midwest states during the week ended October 18. Demand improved and trading was more active in many of the markets in these states. The strength imparting factors appear to be concern over the effect of political conditions in Cuba on future supplies; some fall inventory building, and in some areas an increase in fall feeding.

Prices at New Orleans, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, were mostly ½c. higher at 12c. a gallon.

Hawaiian cane blackstrap production in September, at 4,928,562 gallons, was 3 million gallons smaller than in August and 2.2 million gallons less than in September 1959. Shipments to the US mainland were also sharply lower, totaling 3,433,509 gallons in September, compared with 5,666,769 during the same month in '59.

Total Hawaiian production for the year to date is 43,879,455 gallons, about 6 million gallons less than in the first nine months of '59. Shipments lag by about 10.7 million.

Sodium-Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate—The chemical is selling at 22½c. a pound in truckload quantities, delivered. Smaller lots sell at 23c. a pound.

For zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, the schedule lists basic material at 26c. a pound in 300-lb. drums, and the normal at 55c. a pound in 250-lb. drums, freight allowed.

Vinyl Chloride Monomer—The vinyl chloride monomer price revision, posted October 15 by a major producer, inspired little more than trade gossip. Three big-league competitors said only that their respective marketing setups were different and while they were watching price developments closely were not actually involved themselves.

One firm, having an estimated monomer

—*Continued on page 59*

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Vinyl Chloride Monomer Plants Multiply

OPD 'Depth' Report on Vinyl Chloride Monomer

—*Continued from page 40*

profiles, records, wire-coating, hose and injection and slush molding. Rigid vinyls, which have been coming along slower than expected, are seen as the real comer in this field.

Those pushing rigid vinyls are gunning for the construction industry, in the belief that they can compete directly with such conventional building materials as metals and win—but on a price and wear basis. Piping looks most promising, but other building uses include:

Doors at prices comparable to that of aluminum; window sash in combination with other materials; roof fascia; awnings; expansion joints in pavements; vinyl-aluminum stair rail caps; waterstops, baseboards and the like.

Then, too, flooring has risen sharply during the past few years—from only 56 million pounds in 1955 to 157 million pounds in 1959 and to an estimated 165 million pounds this year. Some observers feel volume could rise to 250 million pounds by 1965.

With increased electronics-consciousness involving computers, automation and other instrumentation during the sixties, vinyl wire coating resin use could also shoot up.

Demand in 1958 is estimated at 85 million pounds; in 1959, it rose to 96 million pounds, and by 1965 consumption could reach 175 million pounds.

Vinyl cladding of metals could prove to be a big winner for the PVC industry in the sixties. The direct coating of various metals by PVC is replacing coatings with other, more expensive materials. Hence, booming PVC demand for this use.

Plastisols and organosols look attractive for the future, although growth here is not expected to be as spectacular as for previously-mentioned uses. Reason lies largely with competitive products.

Coating resin growth is not expected to be strong, based largely on history, which has seen little expansion over the past five years. Largest volume use in coatings applications appears to be beer can linings.

Film and sheeting uses of vinyls apparently hinge largely on what the automobile industry will do during the next several years. Per-auto consumption of vinyls has reached about twelve pounds per unit, and could go higher.

Further, Reynolds Metals Company has hit the market with a cast PVC film which can apparently compete with vinylidene chloride films for food wrapping and the like.

While films seem to be promising for the future, the industry deems it unlikely they'll outrun rigid and floor covering applications. What everyone seems to be hoping for—and planning for—is a growth rate of at least 5 percent a year. And this is a neat trick with a mature chemical.

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PLANTS
Capacity Increases Keep Pace With Monomer

	Location	1960	1962
		(Millions of Pounds)	
Atlantic Tubing	Cranston, R. I.	25	25
Borden	Illiopolis, Ill.	40	40
Borden	Leominster, Mass.	40	40
Cary	Flemington, N. J.	50	100
Cumberland	Calvert City, Ky.	50	50
Diamond	Deer Park, Tex.	60	75
Dow	Midland, Mich.	40	40
Escambia	Pensacola, Fla.	40	40
Firestone	Pottstown, Pa.	80	80
Frank	Brooklyn, N. Y.	30	50
General Tire	Ashtabula, Ohio	45	45
Goodrich	Avon Lake, Ohio	20	20
Goodrich	Louisville, Ky.	200	200
Goodrich	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	20	20
Goodrich	Watson, Calif.	—	25
Goodyear	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	70	70
Great American	Leominster, Mass.	15	15
Keysor	Saugus, Calif.	10	15
Minnesota Mining	St. Paul, Minn.	5	5
Monsanto	Springfield, Mass.	125	125
Pantasote	Passaic, N. J.	50	50
Rubber Corporation	Hicksville, N. Y.	10	10
Thompson	Hebronville, Mass.	75	75
Union Carbide	S. Charleston, W. Va.	150	150
Union Carbide	Texas City, Tex.	100	100
US Rubber	Painesville, Ohio	65	65
	TOTAL	1,415	1,530

Vinyl Chloride Reprints Shortly

OPD's special "depth" report on vinyl chloride monomer is being reprinted and will be available shortly. Copies may be obtained at 35 cents each (discounts on quantities of a hundred) from OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's Reprint Department, 30 Church Street, New York 7.

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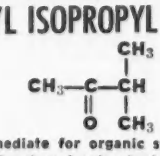

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Agricultural Chemicals

Caught in a lull between use periods, routine market conditions are reported for both pesticides and fertilizer materials. The pesticide use period is about over, with the exception of some isolated areas in the Southwest and producers are turning to their export outlets to move material. Prices for the pesticides are holding firmly to their pre-season levels. While the pesticide market turned their attention overseas, the fertilizer producers look for increased demand on the domestic scene about a month from now. Counting on the late autumn boost are the producers of ammonium sulfate, triple superphosphates and urea.

Ammonium sulfate stocks at producers plants totaled 237,783 short tons, at the end of August, according to the Bureau of Census. The total represents 102,246 short tons of synthetic material, and 135,537 short tons of byproduct ammonium sulfate. Last year at the same time stocks at producing plants were estimated at 219,978 short tons.

Production of ammonium sulfate during August was 63,909 short tons of synthetic material, while the cokeovens produced 44,197 short tons. Producers feel that there has been no improvement in the situation since the August report. Fertilizer demand through applications made in the Fall is counted on to boost demand and relieve some of the pressure caused by the mounting stocks.

Crop production predictions increased some what further during September, according to the USDA. Based on conditions existing on October 1, the index of crop production in 1960 will be 21 percent above the 1947-49 average and should exceed the record level of the past two years by about 3 percent.

Corn production on the basis of October 1 conditions is now estimated to total 4.3 billion bushels, within 2 percent of last year's record. Yields are estimated to be 50.9 bushels per acre compared with 51.5 percent last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 23, 1959
111.26	111.26	111.26	110.52

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Animal Proteins—Market for menhaden fishmeal is reported holding closely to the levels previously established over the past month. Quotations continue in the range of $92 per ton, for bagged menhaden, on both Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Fishscrap follows at a $4 per ton lower listing. Solubles are reported being nominally quoted at $32.50 to $35. Demand for the solubles is reported to be quiet. Meal and scrap are said to be on the firm side, in both listing and market situation.

Ammonium Phosphates—Output of ammonium phosphates during August totaled 24,072 short tons, as against 18,970 short tons during the previous month. For the same month last year, production was reported at 15,924 short tons.

Stocks of ammonium phosphates also gained during August. At the end of August, the Census Bureau reports that the amount of stocks on hand were estimated at 27,848 short tons. At the beginning of the month, stocks on hand at producers' plants were reported at 27,562 short tons. For August, 1959, stocks were estimated at 22,274 short tons.

Potash—Deliveries of potash for agricultural purposes by the eight American potash producers and importers totaled 2.5 million tons of K_2O during the fiscal year 1959-60, a hike of eight percent over the previous year, according to the American Potash Institute.

Continental US took 2.3 million tons K_2O; Canada, 109,581 tons; Cuba, 17,964 tons; Puerto Rico, 24,838 tons; and Hawaii, 19,839 tons. These figures include imports of 306,359 tons for this period, a boost of 21 percent. Exports to other countries were 391,716 tons.

Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes amounted to 154,440 tons, an increase of over 9 percent. Total deliveries for all purposes were 3.0 million tons K_2O, a boost of over 12 percent over the past year.

Superphosphates—Output of superphosphates for the period January through August increased by 5 percent compared to the same months last year, reports the Census Bureau. Shipments were also on the plus side, showing a 3 percent increase over the corresponding months of last year. Biggest gains were recorded for the other phosphatic fertilizers, where shipments were up 20 percent and production 30 percent.

Production of normal and enriched was off from the level set in 1959 by 7 percent, while shipments dropped by 2 percent. Concentrated scored gains in production which was up 14 percent but the output overshadowed shipments. Shipments of concentrated material was up a reported 2 percent.

During August the output of superphosphates totaled 367,655 short tons, as against 276,912 short tons for August, 1959. Pacing, the increase in output was the level of stocks. Stocks at the end of August hit 372,608 short tons, while for August of last year the amounts of stocks on hand at the end of the month was reported at 286,695 short tons.

Normal and enriched superphosphates output was reported at 66,592 short tons during August. Stocks on hand at the end of the month were estimated at 203,063 short tons. For August of last year, stocks on hand at the end of the month were reported at 173,622 short tons.

Triple Superphosphates—Producers are biding their time until the return to seasonal demand makes its appearance about a month away. Movement of material is termed hand to mouth at this time; demand holding at routine levels. Listings are reported as firm.

Pesticides

Aldrin—As with many of the pesticides, the major use period for aldrin is about over. Some sections of the country, particularly in the Southwest, remain areas the exceptions to the rule. Aldrin demand over the pesticide season is reported to have been excellent. Listings are unchanged. Current listings call for 99c. per pound for carlots, and $1.04 per pound for less than carlots, delivered on a non-contract basis.

Methoxychlor — Off-season predominates, bringing demand for this crop pesticide to a snail's pace. Listings hold at 66c. per pound for 50 percent wettable powder, dealers, c.l., in drums.

Toxaphene—Export business is the only strong feature in the demand for toxaphene at this time. Domestic demand diminished with the end of the pesticide season and producers report that what material is moving, goes to overseas points. The price of 22c. per pound for car lot quantities and 28c. per pound for less than car lots continues unchanged.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January, 1960 through August, 1960. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent P_2O_5 in short tons.

	1960 Season In Short Tons 100 Percent P_2O_5		1960 Season Percentage Change from 1959	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
Normal and enriched	876,690	459,039	— 7	— 2
Concentrated	676 121	650,446	+14	+ 2
Other phosphatic fertilizers	266,166	243,749	+30	+20
Total	1,818,987	1,353,234	+ 5	+ 3

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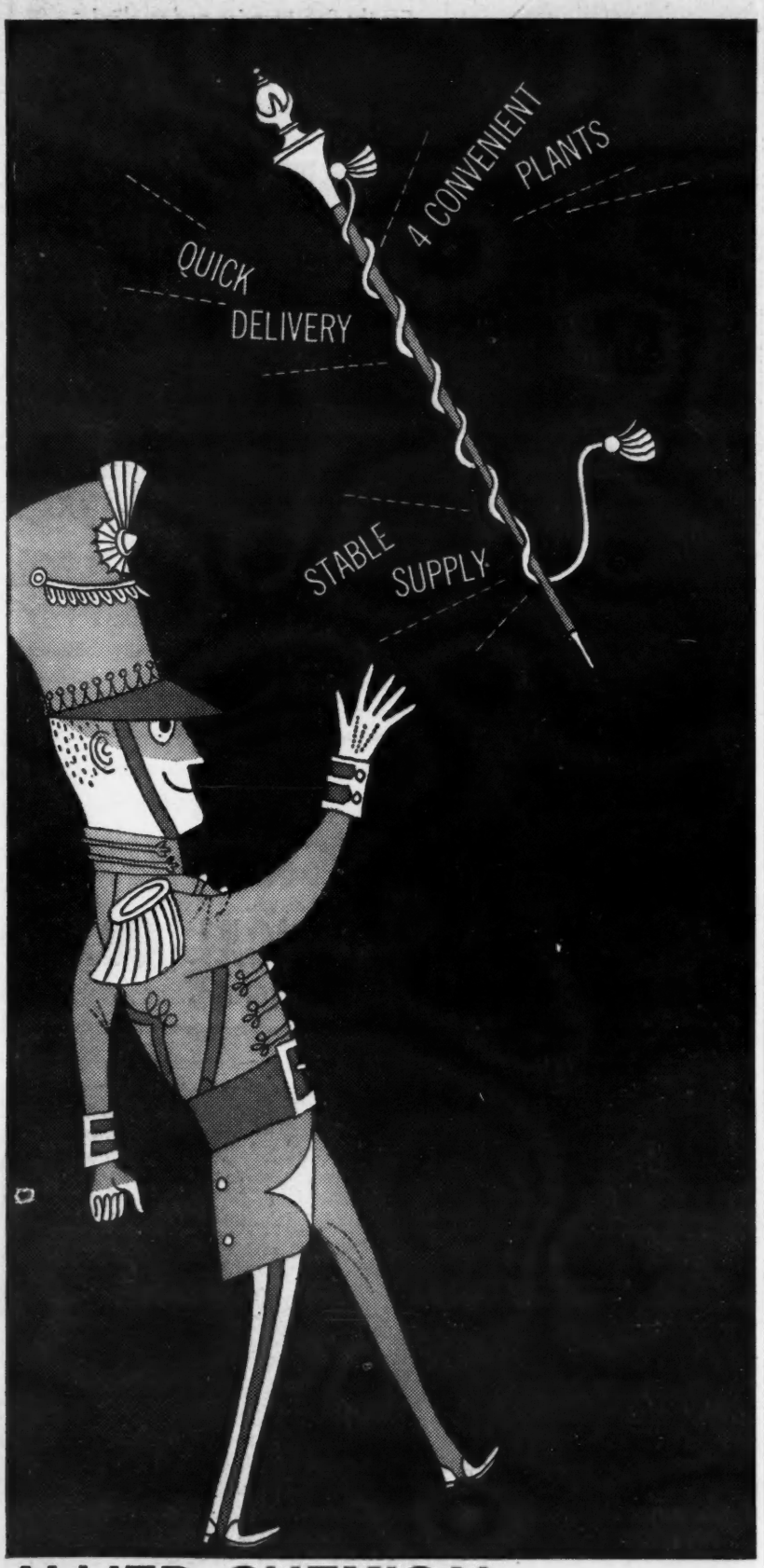

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Coal Chemicals

Reports issued by steel executives optimistically indicate fourth quarter production rate will show improvement over the third quarter. Estimated steel rate for fourth quarter is predicted to be 65 percent as compared with 52.4 percent for third quarter. First half rate was 82 percent. If projected fourth quarter rate is confirmed by actual production the year for a whole will average 71 percent of capacity, or the equivalent of 105 million tons of steel. Interesting to note is the fact that in 1950 when the same amount of tonnage was turned out it was the result of a production rate of 101 percent. This year 105 million tons is equal to 71 percent which indicates the increase in capacity of the steel industry in the last decade.

Supply of cokeoven by-products will certainly increase in the fourth quarter if estimates of 65 percent become a reality. However, the increase will not be great enough to significantly alter the short supply positions of benzene, naphthalene and consequently the products made from these basic building blocks. Opinions in the trade now contend that second quarter 1961 or midyear will see a return to a balanced supply/demand situation for benzene and naphthalene. Some even go so far as to say benzene might become sloppy later in 1961 if all the benzene units now planned actually are put in operation. Naphthalene remains tight with no sign of abating and consumers are looking to late 1961 when the first of petroleum naphthalene plants are due to come on stream. Total annual capacity announced thus far by oil companies—325 million pounds.

Phthalic anhydride supply was threatened last week as news of a strike at a Philadelphia plant of a major supplier was revealed. As of press time Friday no details were available save that the strike had begun a week ago on Monday, October 17.

In other intermediates maleic anhydride shows sign of easing with fumaric acid expected to follow shortly. Styrene monomer sales for the fourth quarter, as reported by one large supplier, are expected to be at the level of the third quarter indicating perhaps that styrene monomer is leveling off from its sharp rate of growth.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production for the week ended October 23 would amount to 54.6 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,556,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 1,579,000 tons, 1.547,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 371,-000 net tons during the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 23, 1959
118.34*	118.29	118.28	118.47

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Trade sources reporting a continuance of tight supply are beginning to feel that mid-1961 will see a return to a more balanced supply and demand situation.

Unfortunately it appears that the slack is to be taken up by petroleum suppliers who now have planned or building units totaling 150 million gallons annual capacity. Coke oven suppliers are tied to steel rate of course and this is not expected to improve too much in the last quarter. Predictions now indicate a 4th quarter average rate of 65 percent and although next year is expected to be much improved over 1960 with regard to supply of benzene it is conceded that the major share of supply will continue to flow from petroleum sources.

Phenol—Talk in the trade indicates the current 1c. price spread in the sales of phenol will not last beyond the quarter. Feeling is that January 1 will see the higher price now applicable to non resin makers instituted for all consumers regardless of end use.

Pyridine—Tight supply continues to be reported by the trade with little relief in sight.

Output of 2° pyridine by cokeoven operators on tar distillers in the first seven months of this year was 1,504,321 pounds, or 25.9 percent greater than the 1,140,622 pounds recorded in the same period last year.

Tar Acids—Cresylic acid and the cresols are reported to be in balance and are described by one producer as "comfortable."

The balanced position is no cause for complacency according to another trade observer who comments that any large recovery in steel output would tend to swing tar acids into a loose supply position.

Toluene—Cokeoven output of nitration and industrial pure toluene through the first eight months of this year totals 22.1 million gallons, or 6.4 percent more than last year's total of 20.7 million gallons for the same period. Total toluene production from all sources through the first seven months of this year was 150.7 million gallons, or 5.1 percent ahead of last year's figure of 143.1 million gallons for the same period. In the early part of this year the rate of production for toluene appeared adequate to meet the needs of what was conceded to be a shrinking toluene demand. From the middle of the year onward, however, supply of toluene began to display snug characteristics explainable by several influencing factors.

According to trade sources and backed up by Bureau of Mines data, demand for gasoline, in which toluene plays an important part, has risen. In October for example it was estimated gasoline demand would be 8.5 percent higher than in the same month a year ago. November's estimate is for gasoline consumption to be 4.1 percent higher than a year ago.

In the field of synthetics, a major producer is now replacing half of the para xylene used in the production of a nylon intermediate with toluene. In addition the trade believes the nylon maker can, if he wishes, swing to full use of the less expensive toluene.

Result of these factors has been an occasional tightening up of supply in the Gulf area. Trade observers remember several instances, one of them only a few weeks ago, when difficulty in accumulating large amounts of toluene for overseas shipment was encountered. In the past month one trade source has remarked on the fractionally higher prices prevailing in export circles because of this tightening.

Looking to 1961 another factor enters the picture which may have an influence on the supply situation and that is the advent of "Hydeal" conversion units. With benzene tight and higher priced than toluene producers are trying to cash in by rapid conversion of toluene feedstocks into benzene. The first attempt was made only this August with results apparently inconclusive. In 1961, however, it is expected these "hydeal" units will be on-stream and requiring toluene for conversion.

All these factors point to an increase in toluene demand and a lightened supply situation. How long this position will hold is an imponderable for most observers feel the long range picture for toluene is one of diminished demand and that the current increase in toluene use and accompanying lessened supply will be a short-range affair.

Intermediates

Benzaldehyde—Carload or truckload lots in drums are listed at 47c. per pound, while less carload or truckload price, same packing, is 48c. per pound. Prices are on a delivered basis.

Diphenyl—Price was quoted unchanged at 15¾c. per pound in tankcars; 16¾c. in carload or truckload of 100-lb. drums; and 18½c. per pound in less carload or truckload lots, same packing.

Maleic Anhydride—Trade sources are commenting that the supply situation for MA appears to be easing. The recent addition of a unit with an annual capacity of 20 million pounds by the world's larg-

Coal Chemicals

est producer has certainly had an influence on supply conditions. With the easing of MA it is expected fumaric acid will soon follow into an easier supply situation.

Phthalic Anhydride—Supply situation remains tight due to reduced naphthalene output.

One producer contacted last week remarked that PA supply appears to grow more critical as the weeks go by.

A strike at a Philadelphia plant of a major supplier also lends pessimism to the supply scene. No further details of the strike were available at press time Friday other than that the strike had begun Monday, October 17.

Other intermediates such as maleic and fumaric acids have shown signs of easing but PA, which became tight long before either maleic or fumaric, continues without apparent relief.

Tariff Commission figures reveal PA moving along at a pace only 2.3 percent greater than last year based on figures compiled through July. First seven months of this year show output at 225 million pounds as against 220 million pounds during the same period last year.

Styrene Monomer—One large producer last week reported that all contract sales for the fourth quarter had been signed and that demand on the basis of these commitments appears to be even with the level of sales in the third quarter. This perhaps gives some credence to the belief held by some in the trade that demand for SM is leveling off after a sharp rate of climb.

Producers are noting that the benzene shortage has not affected production schedules as seriously as it has interrupted plans of producers of other materials. SM makers point to the fact that production is 26 percent ahead of last year on the basis of the production figures for January-July with 1,015 million pounds being turned out in the first seven months of this year as compared with 766 million pounds in the same period last year.

Escalated contract price for fourth quarter in technical grade is 12.54c.

Thiocarbanilide—Price was quoted at 74c. per pound in ton lots or more, 76c. in lots of 150-lb. to 2,000 pounds, and 81c. per pound for less than 150-lb. quantities. Prices are on an f.o.b. works basis.

Vinyl Toluene—One producer indicates that sales of VT are on the increase. Noting that customers are showing more interest in VT than heretofore the trade source attributes the upsurge to attempts to replace styrene monomer in coating applications with VT.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended October 23, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	482,323
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	20,704,956
Benzene	gals.	1,996,647
Coaltar	gals.	10,913,180
Crude chemical oil	gals.	319,098
Solvent naphtha	gals.	63,819
Toluene	gals.	446,738
Xylene	gals.	127,542

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Two price changes were posted last week—one up, one down. Chilean crude iodine was advanced 15 cents, to $1.10 a pound f.o.b. New Jersey warehouse, while USP synthetic camphor was reduced 2 cents a pound in bulk and 5 cents a pound in tablet form, establishing listings for 1,000 pound lots at 58 cents and 80 cents a pound, respectively. The iodine change was not totally unexpected. In late August, a domestic producer advanced prices similarly—to meet higher manufacturing costs, reportedly—and seen at the time was a follow-up move by the US supplier of Chilean iodine. Then as now, of course, the situation was clouded by the fact of Japanese imports and the likelihood that these would increase in face of higher-priced competition.

Price Trends

Advanced

Iodine, crude, Chilean, 15c per lb.

Reduced

Camphor, synthetic, USP, bulk, 2c. per lb.
USP, tablets, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 23, 1959
59.78	59.77	59.78	60.23

For Current Prices see page 9

Lacking a historical trend, US imports of Japanese iodine amounted to 536,424 pounds in 1957, 159,542 pounds in 1958 and 223,037 pounds in 1959. In August of this year, shipments totaled 51,526 pounds but this was a record monthly high. Perhaps, Japan's internal requirements may be prohibiting all-out participation in the US market at this time. A second consideration is that importers of Jap material may wish to restrict sales to the west coast, thus avoiding the expense of inland freight.

The reduction in USP synthetic camphor prices could reflect competition from foreign suppliers. In addition, there's a slim chance that it might stir up a bit more interest in this chemical which is familiar to every school child but about which very little is actually known. Take end-uses, for example. Trade sources can suggest several, such as the storage of silver and tools, that many people are probably not aware of. Promoting camphor in these applications is rather difficult, however, since few claims can be made.

Booming the menthol business is the phenomenal popularity of mentholated cigarettes, of which "Salem" is leading the pack. "Salem" sales are currently estimated at 40 billion cigarettes annually, up from 25 billion in the latter part of 1959. All-told, the cigarette makers are taking about one-half million pounds of menthol a year.

Ascorbic Acid—Price stability, at the $7.35 a kilo level, still characterizes the "C" market. Imparting strength, reportedly, is the overall increase in demand both here and abroad. Imports, nonetheless, are still a factor to watch. These totaled 36,711 pounds in August and were valued at $123,386 and dutied at $12,953, according to the Commerce department. Shipping here were Japan (16,975 pounds), Denmark (14,996), West Germany (3,307), and Italy (1,433).

Camphor — October 19, a major producer reduced prices for USP synthetic camphor 2c. a pound in bulk and 5c. a pound in tablet form.

New listings for bulk quantities are: 2,000 pounds, 57c. a pound; 1,000 pounds, 58c. a pound; smaller lots. 59c. a pound.

For tablets, new prices are: 1,000 pounds, 80c. a pound; 500 pounds, 81c. a pound; smaller lots, 82c. a pound.

The initiator of the change has been manufacturing the USP powder since January 1959 when it acquired the technical know-how, etc., of a firm that was bowing out of the business.

Although camphor is associated in most people's mind with moth prevention and the storing of clothing, the chemical actually has many and diverse uses. Unfortunately, however, there's no hard facts to prove its efficacy in some instances.

Tablets are used, for example, in storing silverware to impede tarnish; in storing tools to prevent rust, and in special cases where mildew could be a problem.

A large percentage of the USP bulk powder manufactured goes into pharmaceutical usage where is is used to a large extent for its odor value.

Considerable amounts of synthetic camphor are imported. In August, to cite an example, 84,200 pounds were brought in. Valued at $30,365 and dutied at $4,210, this material came from the United Kingdom (67,200 pounds, valued at $23,856 and dutied at $3,360), and West Germany (the remainder).

Inshipments of synthetic camphor in earlier months, however, were substantially larger. July's figure was 112,600 pounds. June: 121,000 pounds. May: 134,700 pounds.

Imports of natural refined camphor are much smaller. August shipments totaled 400 pounds, and were valued at $295 and dutied at $12. Japan shipped 300 pounds, Taiwan, the remainder.

In light of these statistics, it is possible that domestic prices on camphor were pushed down to compete more favorably with the foreign competition.

Iodine — The price of Chilean crude iodine was advanced 15c., to $1.10 a pound, f.o.b. warehouse (New Jersey), effective October 19.

In announcing the price increase, the supplier stated that its contract will continue to feature the following clause:

"In the event that before delivery under this contract is completed we fix a price lower than that stated above, such lower price shall apply to any quantity then undelivered hereunder."

The increase in Chilean iodine prices follows the posting of a higher schedule on domestic iodine late last summer. Thus, as it stands now, prices for both Chilean and domestic iodine are the same.

OPD does not follow prices on Japanese iodine but it is understood that this material is priced considerably lower than the $1.10 quote.

Japan shipped 51,526 pounds of crude iodine (valued at $43,666) to the US in August. Its July shipment was a mere 11,023 pounds. This could indicate that Japan is planning to become a more dominant fatcor in the US market. With the higher prices on domestic and Chilean iodine, the climate here is certainly more favorable.

Chile shipped 164,798 pounds of crude iodine to the US in July. Value of the entire shipment was $79,806, according to the Commerce department.

Menthol — Trade sources describe the menthol market as "extremely firm." Far exceeding the supply, demand is reported especially strong from cigarette manufacturers, but still routine from pharmaceutical makers whose requirements have not risen as sharply as usual this fall due to the extended period of summery weather.

Were pharmaceutical demands up to snuff, a trade member says, cigarette manufacturers would find it appreciably harder to get requisite supplies of menthol.

Reflecting the inbalance between supply and demand are higher prices. Brazilian material is selling at anywhere from $8.85 to $9 a pound, with the large crystals commanding a 10c. to 15c. a pound premium.

French menthol, according to reliable report, is selling at $8.25 a pound, Formosan at $8.60. Next to nothing is coming out of Red China for Europe and very meager amounts are being offered by Japan, it's said.

With the increasing demand, natural menthol supplies, limited by weather, the amount of land under cultivation and the work force, are inadequate to fill all requirements. Filling some of the gap is synthetic menthol. But this material also is anything but freely available, meaning that dealers here are committed far in advance. One man told OPD last week that its sales of European synthetic menthol extend through June.

Primarily responsible for the tight supply-high price situation is the increased consumption of menthol in cigarettes—a phenomenal rise, according to a usually well-informed source who estimates that as much as 450,000 to 550,000 pounds of menthol go into the cigarette market in the US at the present time.

Traditionally tight-lipped, the cigarette manufacturers have nothing at all to say about their sales of mentholated brands. Reliable estimates, however, indicate that "Salem" is the leader with sales currently running to 40 billion cigarettes annually. In December of 1959, "Salem" sales were estimated at 25 billion cigarettes.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

ready for shipment until February or March, it's thought. This factor also is imparting strength to the spot market.

Imports of menthol in August totaled 103,387 pounds, and were valued at $601,803 and dutied at $36,184. Shipping here were Brazil (83,534 pounds), Taiwan (12,000), France (4,409), Spain (2,204), West Germany (1,000), and Japan (240).

Synthetic menthol imports in August, totaling 20,244 pounds, valued at $99,815, dutied at $7,086, arrived here from France (19,914 pounds) and West Germany (330).

Tartaric Acid—Prices have not been changed officially but it is believed that the market is highly competitive.

Imports of acid rose from 251,959 in July to 404,171 pounds in August. Top spot on the suppliers roster was held, as usual, by Spain which shipped 370,000 pounds at a total value of $123,885, dwarfing both France and Italy. France shipped 18,739 pounds, valued at $6,205, while Italy shipped 15,432 pounds, valued at $5,000.

Shipping cream of tartar to the US in August were: United Kingdom 225,000 pounds, valued at $65,007; Italy 22,046 pounds, valued at $5,535; West Germany 11,023 pounds, valued at $2,850; and Spain 11,023 pounds, valued at $2,600. Total imports: 269,092 pounds, valued at $75,992 and dutied at $8,407.

Botanicals

Because of the limited amounts of material available, prices for several volume domestic botanicals have risen appreciably within the past few weeks. In this category are lobelia herb, pink root, wild cherry bark and witch hazel leaves.

Imports detained by the Food & Drug Administration at the port of New York during the two week period ended October 7 included 16 bags of cinchona bark, 23 lots of papain, and 200 bags of St. John's Bread.

Lobelia Herb—Current quotation is $1.10 to $1.15 a pound, up from a previous range of 75c. to 80c. a pound. Small stocks were cited.

The lobelia plant is an annual herb which grows in open woods and meadows in the US and Canada. It can also be cultivated.

About 1,000 pounds of drug per acre can be harvested. Most of the US supply is obtained from plants grown in Massachusetts, New York and Michigan.

Lobelia is used as an expectorant in asthma and chronic bronchitis.

Pink Root—This season's collection of pink root was small and consequently prices have risen in face of the moderate requirements. Last week, dealers here called the quote $2.25 a pound. About a month ago, it was $1.75.

Wild Cherry Bark—The thin natural bark is now listed at 30c. a pound. Previously, the quote was 22c. a pound. Strong demand for this botanical, still widely used in cough syrups, has propelled prices upward, it's said, because of the small stocks on hand.

Witch Hazel Leaves—In very tight supply, witch hazel leaves are currently selling at from 35c. to 40c. a pound.

Chas. L. Read Moving

Chas. L. Read & Co., Inc., will move to new quarters at 30 Journal Square, Jersey City, N.J., on November 1. The firm's present site in that city is being demolished for a housing development. New telephone numbers are WOrth 4-1131 and OLdfield 6-2626.

1, 3 Butylene Glycol

—Continued from page 3

current capacity at a semi-works unit in Bishop. Start-up is planned for the first quarter of 1961.

This latest move in Celanese's continuing expansion and diversification program has been prompted by newly-developed applications as well as growth in established uses of 1,3-butylene glycol, a spokesman for the company says.

In plasticizer applications, the material is said to provide permanence on exposure to high humidity and temperature as well as resistance to corrosion and to extraction by soaps and oils.

In addition, the chemical's toughness and stability recommend it for boat hull resins, construction materials and related applications, according to Celanese.

Other suggested applications are in gasoline and lubricating oil additives, printing inks, ballpoint pen inks, textile lubricants, dyes, toilet goods and tobacco humectants.

Ice Cream Men

—Continued from page 5

must be so stated on the label in letters as large as the name of the product.

Among other things, the petition says that the labeling provisions are in violation of the fifth amendment of the Constitution, in that they injure and tend to destroy some long-established businesses.

The petition points out that for many years manufacturers have made and sold ice cream that is flavored not only with natural flavoring, but also with a combination of both natural and artificial flavoring, and that such products have always been sold under labels which specify the common or usual name of the natural flavor to designate the product.

OPD Reports From Europe

Hoechst and ICI: They're Cheering

—Continued from page 3

working close to capacity in these plastics. The firm's drug sales also are strong and establishment of a drug manufacturing plant outside Germany is under consideration.

While nitrogen fertilizers are selling well, Prof. Winnacker notes that international prices for these products have been very weak, and Hoechst cut its prices by an average 5 percent on the first of July.

The decline in chemical prices, a fairly world-wide phenomenon, has cost the German firm an estimated $14.3 million in total sales volume this year, Hoechst calculates. But the effect of a decline in prices on profits undoubtedly has been more than made up by the added profitability of capacity operation.

No estimate of Hoechst's earnings has been issued, but last year net income amounted to $20.5 million—up about a third over 1958's $15.4 million when sales totaled $450 million.

ICI's Six-Month Statement

The benevolent effects of capacity operations on profits are graphically illustrated in ICI's six-month statement. Noting that its selling prices for major products in the domestic market are 2 percent lower than in the first half of 1959, ICI showed an increase in gross profit margin to 17.7 percent of sales, against 15.1 percent for the year earlier period.

Calculated before depreciation, ICI's margins have risen from 19.9 percent in the first half of 1959 and 21.9 percent in the second half to 23.9 percent for the first six months of the current year.

With most of their plants operating at close to capacity, the room for improvement in future results is limited to increasing capacity for both Hoechst and ICI. ICI is currently at a low point in its capital expansion cycle and expenditures are running around $115 million. Expansion outlays are expected to start rising again around the end of this year.

Prof. Winnacker now estimates the Hoechst's capital spending this year will total $83.5 million, against a $78.5 million estimate in the spring. In 1957, 1958 and 1959, Hoechst capital spending hovered around or just a little under $60 million.

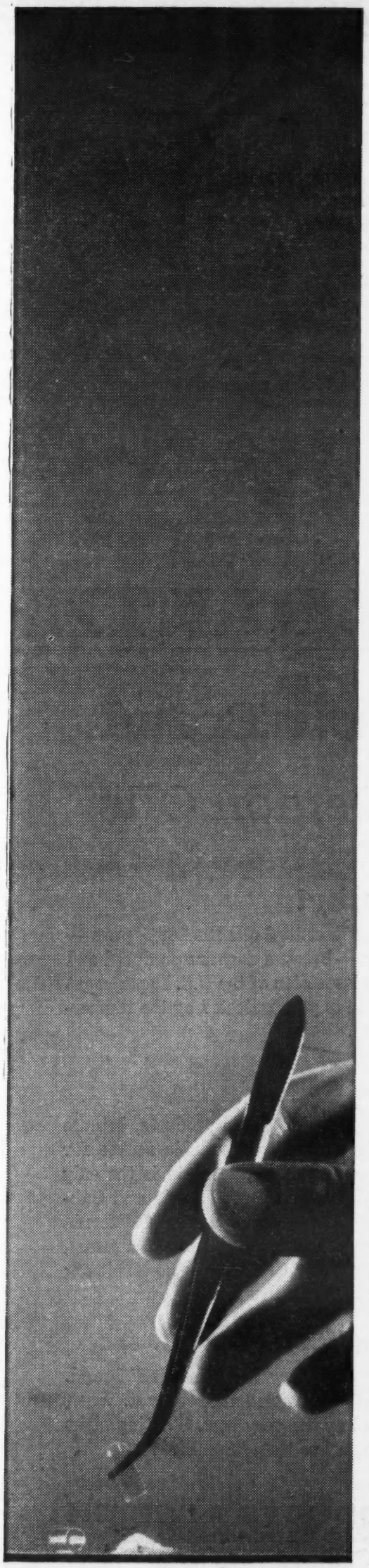
Rise in Industrial Activity Cited

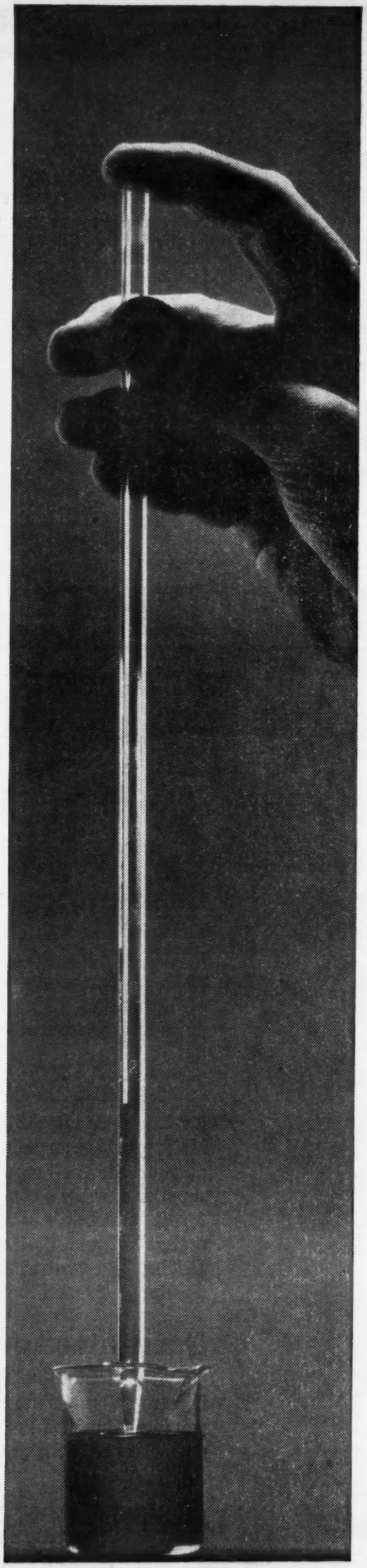
In commenting on its sales and earnings, ICI management told stockholders that the increases were due mainly to "the progressive increase in the level of industrial activity during 1959 and the early part of 1960."

It is worth noting that the British Board of Trade's official statistics show that plastics sales of 143,100 tons in the second quarter of this year declined slightly from the record 146,400 tons in the first quarter.

Second quarter sales were 12 percent ahead of the like 1959 period, while first quarter results were 26 percent ahead of the corresponding three months a year ago.

Inventories of thermoplastics were up at the end of the second quarter totaling 56,700 tons, indicating that production continued more or less at the record rates of the first quarter despite the slight lag in sales.





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Essential Oils, Aromatics

There were four price advances and two price declines among the essential oils last week. Dillweed advanced 50 cents per pound, palmarosa advanced 45 cents per pound, natural peppermint advanced 10 cents per pound and spearmint advanced $1 per pound. Algerian geranium declined $1 per pound and Bourbon geranium declined $2 per pound. The following information, about the essential oil industry in Holland, is from published sources:

The perfume essences manufactured in Holland are used chiefly for scenting soap, perfumes, cosmetics, pharmaceutical products, foodstuffs, etc.

Both natural and synthetic essences are produced. The range of products has been greatly extended as a result of synthetic preparation, and this is particularly important for the perfume industry.

Dutch manufacturers are able to supply approximately 10,000 different combinations of odors.

It is worthy to mention that preparation of the famous French perfumes is based largely on the use of ingredients manufactured in Holland.

Flavoring essences, too, are both made from natural products and fully synthesized. By means of complicated processes the fine flavors of fresh fruits are obtained in concentrated form.

The technique of distillation has reached a high level in Holland. Despite the fact that the flavor of a natural product is not susceptible of complete chemical analysis, it has been possible to make entirely synthetic essences the flavor of which closely resembles that of natural products.

At the end of 1959 there were nine factories in Holland producing perfume and flavoring essences; among them they employed about 1,800 people.

Their turnover in that year was over 66½ million guilder, of which some 48 million was accounted for by exports. Cosmetics are manufactured by 24 enterprises with a total of approximately 1,300 employees.

In 1959 their turnover amounted to 44½ million guilders, exports accounting for 10 percent of this figure.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dillweed, 50c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 45c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 10c. per lb.
Spearmint, $1 per lb.

Reduced

Geranium, Algerian, $1 per lb
Bourbon, $2 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 23, 1959
144.94	145.18	144.85	147.85

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Costus—The price continues at $6 per ounce, according to essential oil trade sources.

From authorities on costus oil in India, we have the following information:

The plant belongs to the compositae family and grows principally in Kashmir and the upper regions of the Kulu Valley of the Punjab at an altitude of approximately 10,000 feet.

In India, it is known under several names including Kut, Kashmirja and Kushta.

The plant has a reputation for its medicinal properties.

The roots have been known to contain a fragrant note. They used to be exported to China and Japan in large quantities for burning as incense in the Buddhist temples.

Because of the essential oil found in the roots of the costus plant, it has attracted the attention of perfumers all over the world.

Sometimes direct steam distillation is used to extract the oil and sometimes vacuum distillation of the resinoid have been used.

The oil is rich in lactonic constituents which are not so volatile in steam.

Some of these constituents are thermolabile and polymerize easily on protracted heating around 60-70 degrees or more quickly at higher temperatures.

For these reasons, a solvent extraction procedure using alcohol, benzene, petroleum ether, ether, etc., has also been employed.

Dillweed—A firm market for some time, dillweed oil has climbed further in price.

From its previous listing, $4.75 per pound, dillweed oil has advanced to $5.25 per pound.

Material is reported to be in short supply.

Geranium—Trade sources report that both of the geraniums have come down in price.

Algerian material has declined from its previous low, $23 per pound to $22 per pound and Bourbon material has declined from $28 per pound to $26 per pound.

It is probably common knowledge that the Reunion Islands produce most of the world's supply of geranium. This is what the OPD refers to as Bourbon material.

An interesting fact, in the production of the oil, is that running water is one of the most troublesome handicaps. Distilleries are often located conveniently near a spring or brook, but most distillers find it more convenient to locate their distilleries in the fields.

When they do this, they must haul water long distances to the distillery. Most of the distillers have found that this is more satisfactory than putting the distillery near the running water and then hauling the bulky plant material far away.

While harvesting is going on, the distilleries operate day and night. This is necessary because the material is distilled immediately after the harvest and most of the plants in a field bloom at the same time.

Grapefruit—The market is decidedly weaker.

Last week, the price dropped from $4.40 per pound to $4.10 per pound. The $4.10 price still holds for most orders, but it is said that a lower price can be had on large orders.

This market weakening is a bit surprising in view of the fact that a little over a month ago, Florida news sources were predicting that the market would firm because of damage done by Hurricane Donna.

Some 35 percent of Florida's grapefruit crop is said to have been damaged.

Palmarosa—From its previous low, $4.45 per pound, palmarosa oil has advanced to $4.90 per pound.

Peppermint—Prices advanced again last week. Natural material climbed from its previous listing, $4.90 per pound, to $5 per pound. Redistilled material remained at its previous listing.

Just why the market is so firm is not definite. It might be well, however, to reprint a communication from the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The acreage of the current crop of peppermint is estimated at 38,000 acres. This is four percent below the acreage for 1959 and 10 percent less than the average acreage.

A small acreage decrease is indicated in Indiana, and a 30 percent decline in acreage is expected in Michigan.

Cold, wet weather hampered growth in most states. Wet weather has created a rust damage threat in some Oregon fields.

No frost damage and only minor flooding damage were indicated.

In Washington, cold and wet weather slowed new plantings and wilt has been present.

Indiana mint looks quite good but row mint is later than usual. Cool, wet weather has been the major factor affecting the mint crop in Michigan and Wisconsin.

The following figures, from the Department of Agriculture, indicate the increase in yields per acre.

YIELD PER ACRE
(Pounds of Peppermint Oil)

	Average 1949-58	1959
Indiana	31	37
Michigan	21	23
Wisconsin	36	42
Washington	69	72
Oregon	48	62

The following information, about growing and distilling peppermint oil, is from published reports:

Some mint is cut from the middle of July to the middle of August and some is cut in late August and early September. After the material is cut, it is generally left in the fields for some 48 hours to dry.

Then, it is taken to the distilleries and

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Essential Oils

dumped into vats which are generally from 6 to 11 feet deep and from 6 to 9 feet wide at the top.

Steam is turned on to moisten the material and then the lid is clamped on. Distillation requires about an hour—the wetter the mint is, the longer the distillation process takes. When the distillation process is completed, the oil is collected in cans or drums.

Rue—Material continues to range between $2.75 and $3 per pound.

The following information about the production of rue oil is from published sources:

Rue is produced in Spain, Algeria, southern France, Sicily and Sardinia.

In Spain, where most of the oil is produced, the plant material is gathered during its blooming period—roughly during late July and early August.

This sometimes presents a problem because some workers get blisters from the pollen of the plants. It affects those who have not developed an immunity to the pollen and those who have had some types of blood diseases.

Spearmint—From its previous low, $5.50 per pound, spearmint oil has advanced to $6.50 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Demand is said to be good for the small amount of Batavia and Korintje material that is on spot. The market for material from Saigon is unchanged and the only offerings from source won't be shipped for a month or more.

Mace—Material is said to be reasonable in price.

Nutmegs—It is reported that spot stocks of material from the West Indies are already committed. Material scheduled to arrive next month, however, is said to be reasonable.

Material that is afloat from the East Indies is said to be attractive to buyers. There is said to be no spot material from the East Indies.

Paprika—The new crop of Spanish material is in moderate demand. There is, however, only a limited quantity of new crop Royal material.

Pepper—Black pepper firmed during the week, but white remained at its previous listing, 71c. per pound. Malabar black advanced from 46c. per pound to 49c. per pound and Lampong black advanced from 46c. per pound to 48c. per pound.

Vanilla Beans—Prices declined last week.

Bourbon material declined from $9.50 per pound to $8.75 per pound; Mexican cut material declined from $9.50 per pound to $9 per pound, and Mexican whole material declined from $10 per pound to $9.50 per pound.

Chemical Transport Costs

—Continued from page 5

adjustments in rates as may be necessary to meet the competition of truckers.

Potash producers, represented by Arthur L. Winn, jr., on the other hand, argued that higher freight rates on potash are simply going to invite more competition from foreign suppliers and in the long run the railroads will lose more money than they will make from increasing the rates.

The ICC's answer to this was:

"The fact that the potash industry is subject to considerable competition from foreign imports is not sufficient reason to exempt it from the general increase in line-haul rates."

Sulfur producers protested that the railroads have almost priced themselves out of the movement of sulfur as a result of prior rate increases to such large consuming points as Jacksonville, Fla; Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; and Wilmington, N. C. Most of the sulfur moving to these points today is shipped by water.

The ICC, however, could not accept this as a reason for exempting sulfur from another increase in freight rates. It noted that a prior increase of 1 cent per hundred pounds several years ago caused no reduction in the rail movement and said that any diversion of the sulfur traffic by reason of the latest increase would be of minor importance.

Chemicals, Sex, Moths

—Continued from page 7

ricinoletic acid, a constituent of castor oil.

"Gyplure" has been tested in field traps and proved equal to the natural lure even when used in quantities as small as one microgram per trap.

In the present federal-state campaign against the gypsy moth, traps are baited with a crude form of the natural attractant obtained from segments of female moths.

Use of this attractant has been the only reliable way to determine the location and extent of gypsy moth infestations and to check the effectiveness of chemical sprays used against the insect. Infestations occur in New England, New York and Michigan.

Obtaining enough of the natural attractant has become increasingly difficult, according to USDA. It has been necessary at times to depend on imports from Europe. Collecting and preparing the natural attractant is expensive and time consuming.

In efforts to identify this material chemically and produce a synthetic form, researchers had to use parts of the bodies of half a million female moths to obtain a single drop of the pure natural attractant.

Monsanto Steps Up Output Of Polymeric Plasticizers

Monsanto Chemical Company has started big-volume production of polymeric plasticizers at new facilities in Everett, Mass. "Santicizer 409," manufactured at interim facilities in St. Louis since 1959, is now available from the unit.

In the development stage are two other plasticizers for which the manufacturing facility has already been adapted.

Polymeric plasticizers are used to give permanent flexibility to vinyl plastic products such as wire coatings and coated or calendered fabrics. "Santicizer 409" is a saturated polyester plasticizer derived from adipic acid and glycol.

Chemical Co. Must Prove

—Continued from page 7

field the firm is entering. Second, a completed and independently documented presentation. Third, sponsors who are willing to risk a substantial sum of money in the venture.

On personnel recruiting, Mr. Riley casts his vote for the "aggressive men who seek more responsibility" but warns against the "so-called grass-hopper who tends to go from one job to another."

Rather than higher salaries, he recommends an offer of stock in the venture to tie management's destiny closer to that of the company.

With only one plant, a new company faces a dangerous problem in start-up delays. This danger is reduced considerably, Mr. Riley finds, by having a large contingency fund in the original investment. The experience of the organizers provides the only available guide to determining the size of this fund.

To follow or not to follow the accepted trade practices of the industry. That is the next question. Southern Nitrogen elected to follow them, the company's president recalls. For the new company is watched carefully, "as a cat watches a mouse and if it makes an-out-of-the-ordinary move, the ceiling falls on it."

"In my experience," Mr. Riley notes in this connection, "an established company has much more freedom of action than a new one."

To establish its brand name, Southern Nitrogen sent salesmen into the field some twelve months before the company's advent. Next came direct mail advertising and spot radio announcements, and the latter, Mr. Riley notes, were no more high toned than necessary.

TDI Capacity Boost

—Continued from page 5

tential there of 25 million pounds a year by mid-1961.

DuPont has a 25-million-pound-a-year plant at Deepwater Point, N. J.

Nopco plans to start production—sometime ni January—at a projected 10-million-pound plant which, the company announced several months ago, it was building somewhere in New Jersey.

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Difficulties growing out of stiffer government controls plus razor-sharp competition in the feed industry have caused chemical suppliers to the feed trade to tighten their collective belts, despite glowing predictions of sales of feed supplements approaching a quarter of a billion dollars this year and estimates that the figure will reach $1 billion by 1970. Major suppliers make no secret of the effect stringent government controls are having.

In an address before the American Chemical Society recently, Thomas L. McClintock, marketing specialist for Merck and Co., Rahway, N.J., pointed out, "it often costs a half million dollars or more merely to determine whether or not a new product can legally be sold."

Agricultural chemical men, meeting earlier this month at the dedication of Chas. Pfizer & Co.'s multi-million dollar medical research center at Groton, Conn., indicated that the company's agricultural research and development program at Terre Haute, Ind., had been slowed by about one-third this year, partly because of the increased difficulty in complying with government requirements.

Some chemical men place part of the responsibility for added governmental control with the feed industry itself. In this quarter it is felt the industry has been lackadaisical in combatting the trend toward more governmental control and "has wanted its vendors to do it for them."

Feed Makers Integrate

As to competition, another source states that "20 percent of the people who were in the business five years ago just aren't there anymore. Integration is taking place in this country in more ways than one."

With all their headaches, however, those high-powered companies with plenty of risk capital and know-how are dedicated to the proposition that the economics of meat production overwhelmingly favors feeding of animals in a controlled environment. And signs indicate that the farmer is beginning to realize this in areas other than poultry raising.

The poultry field has long been a stronghold for producers of feed additives. For the 1.8 billion broilers produced last year, producers utilized about $30 million worth of feed supplements, half of which were broad-spectrum antibiotics. Broilers are force-fed on a production line basis and marketed in eight or nine weeks as against a normal growth period of about 15 weeks. As a result of the shorter growth period, their diets need fortification with a whole host of vitamins, antibiotics and trace minerals. "Chicken feed" appears a misnomer. It affords micronutrient suppliers 60 percent of their market.

Micronutrients For Beef

The trend to raising animals who "spend their entire lives on concrete" has spread to hogs and beef cattle also, with subsequent benefit to makers of supplements. For example, it's reported that five years ago not an ounce of micronutrients went to beef cattle. This year the business should amount to about $20 million. Large-scale "pig parlors" boast animals who are strangers to "mud-holes" and are raised for bacon, not for lard, as was the case years ago. It's a $40 million outlet for chemical makers.

And the market is expected to continue growing. Chas. Pfizer & Co. reports recent studies show that contrary to previous belief, hogs do not utilize the lysine content in corn fully, which means supplementation with this important amino acid is necessary to obtain full nutritional benefit. This poses an interesting question as to what other nutrients, which are thought to be obtained naturally in the animal diet in sufficient amounts, are not being utilized? With increased costs on all sides, farmers and researchers are taking another look at these "accepted" facts of animal nutrition.

Other experiments at Purdue University have demonstrated that the amount of urea which beef cattle are able to utilize as a nitrogen source can be increased if lysine is also added to the diet.

As with methionine, when researchers found that lysine would benefit livestock they went to work to produce an economic product that would fall within reach of the feed user. Merck & Co. currently produces **"Liamine,"** a 20 percent lysine supplement at 55c. a pound. This is opposed to the $14 a kilo for USP lysine only a few years ago.

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses many classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here is the entire list:

Accelerators	Feed Supplements
Adhesives	Filtering Materials
Antibacterials	Fungicides
Antifoamers	Ion Exchangers
Antioxidants	Processed Oils
Antistats	Surfactants
Blowing Agents	Suspending Agents
Catalysts	Synthetic Waxes
Chelating Agents	Textile Chemicals
Emulsions, Latexes	Thickening Agents
Enzymes	UV Absorbers
Fatty Acid Chemicals	

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

The Merck approach to the sale of feed additives is typical of the producer who is in the business today and intends to stay there. For the feed manufacturer who has various formulations and makes his own pre-mix, or in other words builds his feed from the ground up, Merck sells vitamins and antibiotics *per se*. The company also markets feed mixtures which contain needed ingredients at specified concentrations. In addition, the same materials may be sold as a custom pre-mix or special formula. In the latter case, a consumer might submit a list of vitamins, minerals, and antibiotics and the company would make up a formula on a carrier which the feed producer adds to his feed product.

Last week Merck introduced a new coccidiostat tradenamed **"Amprol"** to feed manufacturers. The product has a chemical structure similar to Vitamin B_1 and acts by creating a vitamin deficiency in the parasites causing coccidiosis in chickens. Thus, the parasites are literally starved to death without effecting the chicken, Merck says. This is possible because the B_1 requirement of the chicken is much less than that of the parasites.

FDA Grants Clearance

Food & Drug Administration cleared the additive, known generically as amprolium, for use in chicken feed when used in quantities of between 125 and 250 parts per million. The order of clearance establishes a zero tolerance for residues of the chemical in the uncooked meat or meat products of chickens and provides for a number of labeling requirements.

Among major antibiotics used in feeds, Merck has contributed **"Pro-Pen,"** a feed grade penicillin developed to meet the rugged requirements of the feed trade. Initially, USP penicillin was used in feeds, but proved unstable and cost was prohibitive. **"Pro-Pen"** has been widely accepted and is widely used in the poultry field, Merck says, because it fills the need for an antibiotic that is not absorbed in the system, but acts directly on the gut of the chicken to give a growth response.

(Antibiotics are marketed either as growth stimulants or as treatment. A product used at low levels (under 50 gm. per ton) is considered a growth stimulant, while antibiotics administered for treatment exceed this amount.)

Comparatively new developments in the feed industry include use of enzymes in barley feeding.

Liquid Supplements Under Study

Another area under study: liquid supplements containing urea, ethanol, phosphoric acid and molasses.

Dr. H. J. Prebluda, US Industrial Chemicals Co. biochemist, in speaking before the Fifth International Congress of Nutrition in Washington last month, reported preliminary findings on a two-year feeding program involving the use of **"Morea"** liquid feed.

"Preliminary observations of beef and lamb carcasses from animals that had been in feedlot trials indicated the liquid supplement, co-fed on a program with grain and roughage, produced tender meat with more interior marbling and less waste cover fat," he stated.

USI scientists at the company's Cincinnati research laboratories are conducting long-range studies of texture and tenderness in meat. Measurements are made

—*Continued on page 63*

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Coatings Materials

Following in the wake of recent price changes in their related metals, producers of the copper and cadmium pigments have announced new listings. Both red and black copper oxide have been reduced three-cents per pound, while the toners and lithopones of cadmium are slated for ten-cent and three-cent boosts on November 4. In both cases changes in the listings for its related metal triggered the new postings.

A three-cent decrease announced two weeks ago by copper producers has been attributed to a world-wide overcapacity problem and the recent strike of one of the largest electrical appliance manufacturers. The strike of the electrical appliance manufacturer cut back copper consumption drastically. The new listing for the two grades of copper oxide went into effect last week.

Advances in the listing for cadmium metal of about 20 cents over the past two months, caused at least one pigment producer to announce corresponding increases for the cadmium derived pigments. Scheduled to go into effect on November 4, the new listings would boost toners ten-cents and lithopones five cents.

Two strikes, one in progress since August 4 and the other making the coatings scene last week, added supply problems to a somewhat turgid market. The older strike affects the zinc pigments, and sources report that stock withdrawals over the past few months is beginning to take its toll.

Adding to the woes of the phthalate suppliers is the report last week that one of the largest producers' key phthalate plants was knocked out due to a strike. The producer feels that it is much too early to determine what the possible long-range effects might be. With the supplies of the phthalate esters and phthalic anhydride tight due to the shortage of naphthalene, any long-term reduction in the industry's capacity would add considerable pressure to other producers. Last week, allocation figures were reported as holding in the 50 percent range, with the outlook presenting little in the way of improvement.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Copper oxide, red and black, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 23, 1959
103.14	103.14	103.16	103.05

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors—The cadmium colors are slated for increases of 5c. and 10c. per pound as of November 4, according to announcements by several producers. The 5c. boost will apply to the cadmium lithopones, while the 10c advance will apply to the cadmium toners.

Over the past two months the price of cadmium metal has spiraled upward, advancing to the current going price of $1.60 per pound. Recent advances have amounted to about 20 cents per pound, the last being a 10-cent per pound increase a few weeks ago.

While a rising market usually indicates increased demand and generally stepped up activity, cadmium pigments producers report that demand for the pigments has been only fair. With the announcement coming well in advance of the scheduled price change, producers anticipated the usual rush to get in supplies before the price change becomes effective. With the exception of this short-term boost in demand, producers see no wide swing in prevailing market conditions.

Chrome Colors—Output of chrome orange green during August totaled 501 short tons, compared with 305 short tons for a month earlier and 450 short tons for August, 1959. Stocks at producers' plants at the end of August were reported at 534 short tons, an increase from the 481 short tons on hand at the beginning of the month.

Production of chrome orange and yellow (C.P.) was estimated by the Bureau of the Census at 1,724 short tons for the month of August. This was exactly 500 tons more than the amount turned out during the previous month. Stocks on hand at producing plants were reported at 2,685 short tons at the end of August, compared to the 2,894 short tons on hand at the end of July.

Molybdate chrome orange (C.P.) output during August totaled 569 short tons, as against 321 short tons for July. For the same month last year, the output of molydate chrome orange was pegged at 651 short tons. Stocks on hand at producers' plants were estimated at 666 short tons at the end of August, compared to the 683 short tons on hand at the beginning of the month.

Copper Oxide—Following in the wake of the three-cent reduction posted by copper producers two weeks ago is the announcement that the listings for copper oxide will be dropped a corresponding amount. The copper market has been troubled by chronic overcapacity on a world-wide basis and domestically by a strike of one of the leading consumers of copper. The three-cent reduction came after a two-cent reduction was announced by custom smelters. The lower three cent posting was quickly adopted. In announcing the new listing for copper oxide, based on the cost of raw materials, the three-cent reduction again was used.

The new listing for copper oxide is: For US Navy type II, red copper oxide, 100 to 5,000 lbs., 45.50 cents per pound. For type I, commercial grade AA, 47.50 cents per pound. For black copper oxide, 100 lbs. to 5,000 lbs., the new listing calls for a price of 46.25 cents per pound. For shipments of 20,000 lbs. or more the price is 45.25 cents per pound. The new listing became effective October 17.

Titanium Dioxide—As reported by the Census Bureau, the output of titanium dioxide increased while stocks decreased during the month of August. Production was tabbed at 34,891 short tons, or about 1,500 short tons above the level as set a month earlier. Despite the increase in production in August, the performance was up to the rate set a year ago. Output of titanium dioxide during August, 1959, was 42,161 short tons. Stocks on hand at producing plants were reported at 70,005 short tons at the end of August, compared to 76,762 short tons available at the beginning of the month.

Zinc Pigments—One of the largest producers of zinc materials, whose operations have been cut back by a strike since the first week of August, reports that the effects of the strike are beginning to show in their stock situation. At the onset of the strike the producer had a very favorable balance due to the inactive nature of the market. But as the strike continues on, showing signs of going into the first month of 1960, stock withdrawals take their toll. Other producers are of course taking up the slack. Prices are unchanged from previous listings, with the basic market outlook promising little in the way of a radical change.

Lacquer Materials

Nitrocellulose—With factory shipments of furniture being made at about the same rate set in the record year 1959, the producers of nitrocellulose report demand at good levels. Supplies and prices for the various grades are reported to be unchanged from previous reports.

Plasticizers—Coming at a time when the supplies of the phthalates are at their lowest point of the year, the strike of one of the largest phthalate producer's key plants causes more than a little concern among phthalate suppliers. The struck plant is considered one of the company's major producing points, and the shut down of operation last week left one big question: What effect will the strike have on the already delicate supply balance of the phthalate esters?

Should the strike continue for any appreciable length of time, some phthalate suppliers feel that with allocations currently at the 50 percent level, the struck company's displaced customers will add to the increasing pressure to meet anything more than contract commitments.

The long-term view is not encouraging. With an estimated 10 percent annual increase in phthalate plasticizer demand, some sources voice the concern that even with the additional capacity of pertoleum naphthalene making the scene in 1961,

Coatings Materials

the troublesome supply problems might be carried through 1961.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The general level of business moved slightly upward, giving the market for casein a steady tone. Over the past month, the market for casein eased, dropping quotations for much of the imported material as much as 2c. per pound. While a slight firmness was evident in the market for the week ended October 21, prices did not go to higher levels.

What does seem to be developing however, is a very firm market for spot material compared to the demand for future deliveries. For example, Argentine casein is being nominally quoted at 18½c. per lb., while spot warehouse stocks are at 19¼c. or 19½c. per pound.

Sources report that the spot market is tight, especially in regard to Australian casein. Spot material is quoted at 23½c. per pound, while quotations for November-December arrival is around 21¾c. per pound.

The recent shifting political scene in the Argentine does not seem to upset trade circles here. They point out that the Argentine never let their politics interfere with their business. As a result, shipments from the Argentine are very rarely interrupted due to internal political shifts in power.

Fillers & Inerts

Asbestos—August fibre shipments for the industry at 97,180 tons were 16,610 tons or approximately 21 percent higher than the same period last year. Year to date shipments are reported running 60,900 tons or about 10 percent ahead of 1959. This trend is expected to continue for the balance of the year.

Export fibre shipments continue at a high level and the usual boost in activity is expected for the next three months. The market situation continues highly competitive and is expected to remain so for the remainder of the year.

Naval Stores

Gum naval stores during September was reported at 14,840 barrels of turpentine and 44,460 barrels of rosin, or about 30 percent higher than that turned out in the same month of last year, according to the Crop Reporting Board. September production of steamed distilled rosin, at 102,750 drums, was up slightly from a month earlier, while tall oil rosin output of 39,080 drums was the highest of record for any month.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Oct. 14	Mon. Oct. 17	Tues. Oct. 18	Wed. Oct. 19	Thurs. Oct. 20
Drums—					
WG	$17.13§	...	...	...	...
WW	...	$17.30	...	...	...
Bags—					
Tankcars (for week ended Oct. 21)—					
K or better, $15.60					
Sales, USDA	362*	1‡	1‡‡	...	...

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
K-M, $17.75; N, $17.85; WG, $18.10; WW, $18.25

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	45 7/10§	...	46½	...	...
Sales	12,000¶	...	8,000¶	...	...

* Drums equivalent. ‡ Carlots. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. ‡‡ Export.

Scientific Frontier

—*Continued from page 5*

customer's technical problems as with our own. We must create our own end-uses."

Finally, Mr. Robertson foresees even greater emphasis on joint ventures, with many more of them involving foreign companies.

Turning to specific areas of the business, he notes that the pharmaceutical industry possesses built-in prosperity factors, but that strict government control of the introduction of new drugs and political pressures on pricing policy "are probably here to stay."

In plastics, the possibilities of replacing other materials are nearly endless, "but we are already faced with a degree of price competitoin in the leading plastics, which leaves little profit to plow back into continued development of new products or new uses."

Plant food makers, the speaker warns, face a serious threat in the unchecked growth of tax-free cooperatives. The pesticide people are alerted against the possibility of capricious government regulation and "a resurgence of an emotional 'know-nothingism' which equates the term 'chemical' with something harmful or dangerous."

Mr. Robertson, however, makes it clear that the industry must look to new frontiers for growth in the '60's.

Between chemistry and these advanced sciences, he says, there exists an "energy of interaction." Progress, he adds, will be most rapid for those firms which place themselves in a position to capitalize on this energetic interaction.

Strong Cobb Arner Acquires Health, Beauty Aid Concern

Strong Cobb Arner, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, reportedly the nation's largest custom pharmaceutical manufacturer, has acquired Rawson Drug & Sundry Company, a leading service distributor of health and beauty aid products and housewares.

Following the cash transaction, Ray D. Rawson, president of Rawson, was named a director of SCA. The acquired firm will be operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Albert Verley Appoints

B. T. Bush, jr., has just joined the staff of Albert Verley & Co., Linden, N. J., processors of essential oils and aromatic chemicals.

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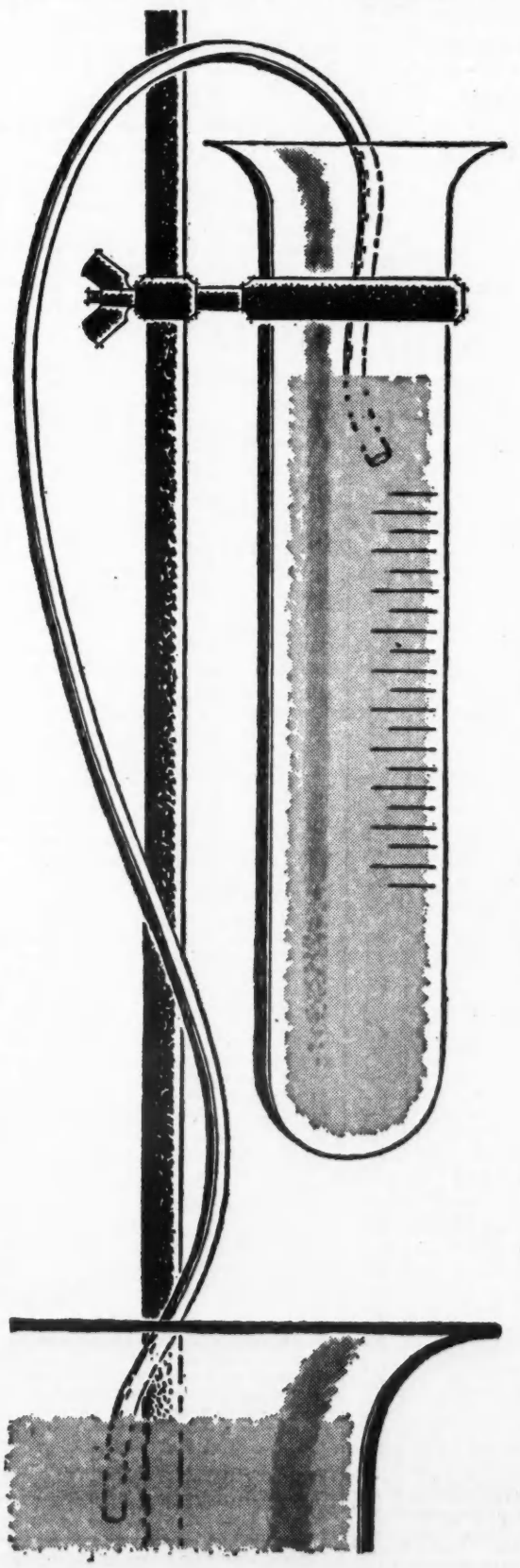

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Improved demand resulted in a firmer tone in edible oils last week. All grades advanced fractionally except peanut oil which dropped ¼ cent per pound. Limited stocks of corn oil and good demand resulted in trading at ¾ cent advance. Soybean and cottonseed oils were steadier. Liberal offers of peanuts for crushing further weakened the oil market with moderate sales at ¼ cent lower. Trading in coconut oil was stepped up and sales took place at fractional advance. Copra remained steady at former levels.

Tallow and greases continued strong. Trading was still restricted to actual needs, but market was said to be in a sold up condition and sellers were generally holding at higher levels.

Tung oil continued easy and light trading was reported at ¼ cent lower on firm bids. The Tariff Commission's recommendation to the President for the reduction of tung oil import quota to 14 million for the one year commencing November 1 had little effect on the market because of varied opinions in the trade as what action the President will take. Last year the import quota was 26 million pounds. Linseed oil was unchange and moved in fair volume for actual needs. Brazilian castor oil was in good demand against existing contracts and in fair request for nearby shipment. Oiticica was quiet and shadable. There was a noticeable improvement in domestic and export inquiry for crude menhaden oil. Producers maintained prices at current levels. The season was drawing to a close and fishing was expected to cease by the end of the month.

Improved demand strengthened linseed meal. Market advanced $1 per ton. Cottonseed meal was firmer and $1 per ton higher. Soybean meal also advanced $1 for unrestricted delivery.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil foots, ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Rapeseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 23, 1959
107.44	106.08	108.94	119.95

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Market was steady for nearby delivery. No. 1 Brazilian oil was held at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery with trading thereat. Domestic grades were in light demand and unchanged pricewise.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	3,130,000
Previous week	.....	860,000
Corresponding week, 1959	.....	1,200,000
Total this year	3,353,450	72,330,000
Corresponding period, 1959	21,718,250	80,994,000

Coconut—Crude was firmer and fractionally higher. Tankcars were raised to 12½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast for October and 12⅜c., November-December following sales at ⅛c. less. The New York market also was stronger and raised to 14¼c., tankcars, for prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude continued scarce and firmer. Tankcars were sold at 15c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was raised to 18.73c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures were higher scoring fractional gains last week because of stronger allied markets. Trading increased and all active deliveries reached new highs. Commission houses absorbed the bulk of offerings. Trade interests increased hedging sales in March and July which were readily taken. Cash oil was stronger. Refined salad was advanced to 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude oil was stronger. Bids were ¼c. higher. Sales and bids were noted at 9⅝c. per pound, tankcars, mills, Mississippi Valley. In the southeast prices ranged from 9⅝c. to 9¾c. Waco was 9½c., bid and Lubbock, 9⅜c. bid.

Olive — Interest in shipments from sources slackened and market was easier, off $1 per 100 kilos. Spanish oil was lower at $51 to $53 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports for prompt shipment, according to quality. Demand for oil on spot also was less active. Offerings ranged from $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, and shadable, depending upon quantity.

Peanut—Crude continued easy because of large offers of government peanuts for crushing. Prices were lower with sales at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil declined to 17½c. tankcars, New York basis.

National marketing quota of 970,000 tons of peanuts and allotment of 1,610,000 acres for picking and threshing of the 1961 peanut crop was annuonced by the Department of Agriculture last week. In determining the quota a normal yield of 1.205 pounds per acre was used.

Rapeseed—Reduced supplies stiffened this market. Holders raised prices ¼c. to 13¼c., per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery.

Soybean—Increased interest for domestic and export delivery stiffened this market. Crude closed higher at 9⅜c., per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted for prompt shipment. Refined salad was raised to 11⅜c. tankcars, New York basis.

Tung—Market continued unsettled and lower because of slow demand. Light sales were reported on basis of 21¾c. to 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery, according to seller. Drums ranged from 23¾c. to 24¼c. per pound, spot, as to qauntity.

CSA sold 1,120,000 pounds of tung oil at 15.601c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Marrero, La., for export last week.

The Tariff Commission has recommended to the President that a quota of 14 million pounds be imposed on imports of tung oil and tung nuts (oil equivalent), for one year beginning November 1, 1960. This compared with 26 million pounds for the same period last year. The Commission also recommended that imports for the first quarter (November-January) be limited to 3.5 million pounds against 6.5 million for the like period last year. The Commission found that the absence of import restrictions on tung oil and nuts beyond October 31, 1960 is practically certain to materially interfere with the price support program on tung nuts.

Argentine's tung nut 1959-60 production estimate has been revised 25 percent higher to 134,600 tons from earlier reports and compares with output of 79,300 tons last year. This would indicate oil production at about 21,000 tons.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, October 21, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Dec.	293	11.99	11.67	11.90S
March	333	12.13	11.81	12.04S
May	280	12.16	11.82	12.11S
July	112	12.18	11.90	12.14S
Sept.	3	11.96	11.77	11.96S
Oct., '61	5	11.95	11.75	11.95S

Total sales and switches, 1,026 contracts.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Increased demand and light stocks created a firmer tone. Prices ranged from 62½c. to 67½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Market remained steady. Sales were noted at $167.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast for November arrival. Offers were well held.

Flaxseed—Offerings of cash flaxseed were more than ample for the limited demand and crushers reduced bids another 5c. a bushel to $2.80, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Minor flurry of bookings occurred ahead of the decline but holding policy was more pronounced. Lack of export interest has contributed to gradually weakening prices since 1960-

Oils, Fats and Waxes

crop began to move. Great bulk of business has been on to-arrive basis. Only eleven cars traded in the spot market while to-arrive bookings amounted to 20 cars and 20,000 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 212 cars, against 227 a year ago.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Firm tone featured the market despite limited trading. Supplies were still tight and closely held. Choice white was strong ranging from 7⅝c. to 7¾c. per pound, tankcars delivered. Yellow also was firm at 4¾c. to 5c., as to acid and quantity, same basis.

Lard—Market was stronger. Cash lard advanced to 9.95c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Tight supply situation kept this market firm. Trading was light and spotty. Offerings were scarce and in firm hands. Bleachable fancy ranged from 5⅝c. to 5¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered as to quantity; prime, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; special, 5⅛c. to 5¼c.; guaranteed fancy, 5⅞c. to 6c. and No. 1, 4¾c. to 5c., same basis. Export business was reported slow. Guaranteed fancy was firmer at 6⅜c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. and 7⅜c., drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Despite quiet demand, light offers for shipment kept this market firm. Prompt shipment was held around 7¼c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Gloucester, Mass. Stocks on spot were scarce and nominal at 8½c. per pound, drums.

Menhaden—Domestic and export interest was more active. Crude was steady at 6c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Fishing season was fast coming to a close. Most plants in the Gulf were shut down and operations were expected to be terminated by the end of the month. Refined oils were unchanged and steady. Light pressed oil was maintained at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Sperm — While demand was spotty, scarcity of stocks featured the market. Prices were unchanged and firm at the recent advance. Natural winter was held at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York and bleached winter was 1c. higher.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market was steady and higher in the Mississippi Valley. Trading was moderate, chiefly actual needs. Meal, 41 percent, was quoted at $57 per ton, sacked, Valley; $60 Alabama, and $61, Georgia, Carolina area.

Linseed Meal—Prices advanced $1 a ton, reflecting improved demand from feed manufacturers and the disappearance of surpluses. Buyers who had been waiting for prices to slip below $50 entered the market for nearby needs and some interest developed in November-December. Export programs helped clean up surpluses and crushers were in comfortable supply situation in the face of heavy operations. Extracted meal, 34 percent, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, was raised to $51 a ton for October delivery; $51.50, November, and $53, December. Old process expeller was unchanged at $56.50 for October; $57, November, and $58, December.

Soybean Meal—Demand was only fair and prices again tended towards easiness, except for unrestricted delivery out of Decatur, which advanced $1 per ton. Other markets were easier. Deferred meal was quoted at substantial premiums over spot, providing an effective damper on bookings. Production was heavy. Meal, 44 percent, was quoted at $49 a ton, unrestricted bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Feature of the vegetable wax market last week was the tighter supply situation in crude beeswax. Offers from primary sources continued scanty and shipments from Chile was reported unavailable. Brazilian wax also was scarce and higher at 57c. to 58c. per pound, prompt shipment. African crude continued firm and held around 54c. to 55c., prompt shipment. Refined grades were unchanged but strong.

Demand for carnauba on spot continued to lag, while prompt shipments from Brazil were held above prices for stocks available locally. No. 3 Ceara crude were unchanged at 71c. to 72c. per pound, as to quantity and Parnahyba, 72c. to 73c., same basis. Yellows also were quiet and unchanged. No. 1 Ceara was quoted at 98c. to 99c. per pound, spot and Parnahyba 2c. more.

Obituaries

Harold Rowe

Harold Rowe, retired director and vice-president of National Lead Company, New York, died October 17 in Mystic, Conn. He was seventy years old.

Mr. Rowe joined National Lead's white lead sales department in 1911. Advancing through sales and administrative positions in pigment and paint products, he was made a vice-president in 1938 and named to the board of directors and the executive committee.

William M. Zintl

William M. Zintl, former director of sales for the finishes department of E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del., died October 16 in Syracuse, N. Y. He was seventy-five years old.

Starting with the paint industry in 1901, Mr. Zintl moved to the advertising field in 1918 where he handled the duPont account for Curtis Publishing Company. This experience led to his appointment as director of sales for duPont's paint, varnish and lacquer products division in Philadelphia.

Frank R. Turner, a retired credit manager for Sherwin-Williams Company, died October 19 in Paterson, N. J. He was seventy-one years old.

Louis J. Taber, who served for more than forty years as director of the Council for Agriculture & Chemical Research, died October 16 in Syracuse, N. Y. He was eighty-two years old.

Tung Oil Quotas

—*Continued from page 4*

to imports of these commodities in such quantities and under such conditions after October 31, 1950, as to materially interfere with the price support program for tung nuts maintained by the Department of Agriculture.

The Commission was barred from recommending a zero quota for tung oil by provisions of the agricultural adjustment act, which fixes a minimum on quotas of agricultural products at 50 percent of the annual quantity imported in a representative period.

The representative period, which the commission employed as the basis for the 14 million-pound recommended quota, embraced the marketing years 1952/53 to 1955/56 when annual imports of tung oil and tung nuts averaged 27,836,000 pounds.

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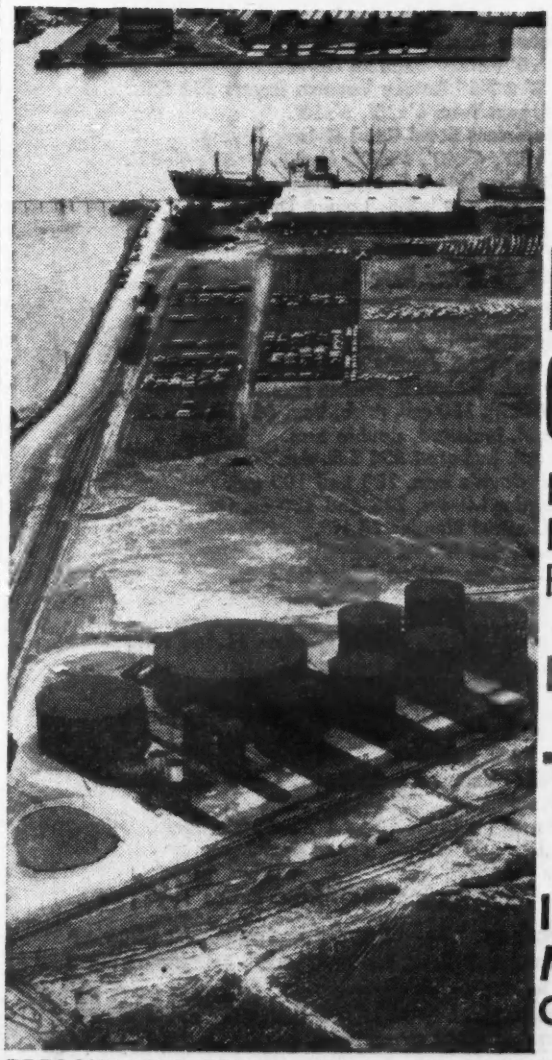
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6—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 786, 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
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1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

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Aliphatic Organics

—Continued from page 41

capacity of 160 million pounds a year, stated that with its larger internal consumption of vinyl chloride latexes, etc., it no longer considered itself a substantial merchant supplier. Furthermore, that it did not expect the price change to effect polymer prices.

A spokesman for a second firm, referring to the "sticky" situation, said that the price revision was viewed with interest but that the firm would "wait and see."

All of our business is negotiated, spokesman for a third producer said, and we expand capacity only when we've got enough business booked to justify such a move. This firm has one monomer plant operating currently and while it announced plans for a second some time ago, the plant has failed to materialize yet.

The 11.3c. a pound tankcar price on monomer just established is not the all-time low. In 1955, OPD carried a quote of 10½c.; and in 1956, 1957, and part of 1958, 11c. a pound was listed.

From 11c. a pound, the price went to 12½c. Some sources say that this has been the official price although contract customers have been paying 11½c. a pound. According to some market observers, weakness in this price could have led to the announcement of the 11.3c. a pound schedule a week ago.

Besides an attempt to stabilize the market, the announcement of the lower price was interpreted as an attempt to discourage certain polymer producers from back integrating. Speculation has it that several polymer manufacturers, in the 25 to 35 million pound per year class, could be thinking of building their own monomer facilities.

This may have no connection whatsoever with the price announcement but it is true, nonetheless, that the directorates of two firms which recently joined forces in a new venture meet tomorrow (October 25) to select the plant site for a vinyl chloride monomer facility. All that's known now is that it will be located somewhere in the Gulf area.

Vinyl Ethyl Ether—Current schedule on vinyl ethyl ether, technical, lists a tankcar price of 28¼c. a pound, a drum carload of 30¼c., and a less carload of 31c., all f.o.b. works.

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Centrifugal: Tolhurst 48" st. steel.
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4—Tolhurst 30" center slung rubber covered centrifuges, with perforate baskets.

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chemical & process machinery corp.
52 Ninth St. Brooklyn 15, N.Y. HYacinth 9-7200

PULVERIZER—3 HP #00 Sturtevant—10HP 2TH Mikro—30 HP Raymond—50 HP 3TH Mikro (unused).

DUST COLLECTOR—Mikro Model 36-1-84—Sly 43"x77"x73½" H-459-D.

SCREENS—12"x72" S/S—20x84 Rotex—20x96 Rotex—3x5, 3x10 Tyler Hummer—30x68 Jeffrey.

MIXERS—1 c.f., 20 c.f. double cone—30 c.f. Patterson Kelly—12 c.f., 22 c.f. Ribbon—40 gal. S/S Pony—60 gal. Post—1 HP 1150 RPM Lightnin'.

FEEDERS—4¼"x24", 24"x72" Syntron S/S — Drayer controlled rate, Hardinge Constant Weight.

AIR CLASSIFIERS—Gayco 30"—Sturtevant 36"—Gayco 5', all w/motor drives.

KETTLES—24x30 S/S 125 PSI, Jacket 75 PSI—S/S lined 150 gal. 40 PSI, Jacket 75 PSI.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$8.00, thirty-six words or less; $1.50 for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication

Send replies to ads with box numbers to
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Brazil:—Well founded small Brazilian chemical manufacturer (European descent parties) with excellent USA moral and financial standing references wishes arrange with USA preferably chemical (not pharmaceutical) manufacturer Brazilian manufacturing rights specialized definitely accepted quality products only. Preliminary discussions New York area resident. OPD 142.

Pharmaceutical Business selling to settle estate—Price $5,000.00. Iowa 20 years established business Special formulas, complete equipment and supplies Doctors, drug store customers. Manufacture tablets, liquids, ointments. Brown Specialty Co., 819 12th Street Place, Des Moines, Iowa.

CONTRACT WORK WANTED

Contract Fermentation. Have modern stainless steel fermenters. Handle bacterial, fungal and streptomyces fermentations, etc. Excellent Laboratory facilities. OPD 144.

DISTRIBUTORSHIP WANTED

Our company has long established national sales representation to the paint, plastic, printing ink and other protective and decorative coating industries. We want additional items on exclusive basis. We are willing to make a substantial investment if necessary. OPD 130.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: One used 20,000 gallon fuel tank. Good buy. Brooklyn, ULster 9-2800.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Stainless Steel Autoclave, from 200 gallons up, 150 pounds internal pressure, 150 pounds jacket pressure, agitator. OPD 141.

EXPORT REPRESENTATIONS WANTED

Well established, aggressive New York chemical export firm with branch offices and competent sales agents throughout the world, seeks representation from manufacturers of petrochemicals & allied products. Excellent results assured. Box 143 OPD.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: Chemist and Technicians familiar and experienced with Printing Inks and Vehicles. Midwest growing concern. Send complete resume in first letter to OPD 137.

Wanted: Chemical Engineer—want young, aggressive Chemical Engineer to work with Production and Process Development department in a Midwest Chemical and Dry Color Plant. Send complete resume and salary expected to OPD 138.

REPRESENTATION OFFERED

Lines Wanted by manufacturers agent now contacting paint manufacturers, drug manufacturers, chemical plants, refineries, and various other processing plants; in Texas-Louisiana, etc. Please send details to Box 8213, Houston 4, Tex.

SERVICES OFFERED

High Vacuum molecular distillation for large quantity runs on a toll basis. Separations without thermal hazard. Molecular Distillations, Inc., 527 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Tele: PLaza 3-6527.

Cyanamid Denies Charge

—Continued from page 5

the company divest itself of Formica Company, Cyanamid notes that when Formica was acquired in 1956, the Department of Justice investigated the transaction without taking any action.

"We logically assumed the question to be closed," the company says, noting further that only 6 percent of its melamine sales go into the "Formica" business.

"Melamine is available to any customer who wishes to buy it, and anyone who wishes to manufacture it is free to do so," the company claims.

Mixing Tank—S.S. 500 Gal.
2—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel, 2 arm, jacketed, vacuum, hydraulic tilt, 150 gal—40 HP, 100 gal—50 HP.
Stokes Tablet Press—R
Kettle—20 Gal. Lead Lined.
1—1000 gal. type 316 Pfaudler not jacketed.
Stainless Steel Ball Mill.
MACHINECRAFT CORP.
888 Wilson Avenue, Newark 5, New Jersey
Mitchell 2-7634

Custom Processing Facilities
We will manufacture to your specifications or convert your raw materials in our equipment.
Why not consult us for your requirements?
No obligation—and confidential, of course.
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50 PARK PLACE EAST
WOOD-RIDGE, NEW JERSEY
WEBSTER 9-4600 (N. J.)
CHICKERING 4-7892 (N. Y.)
(Successor to F. W. Berk & Company, Inc.)

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PLASTICIZERS—WAXES
PIGMENTS—COLORS
PACKAGED ITEMS
EQUIPMENT—PLANTS
BY-PRODUCTS
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Don't Throw Away Materials Which Are Seemingly Useless . . See Us First ! !
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All offers held in strictest confidence
Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N.Y. WO 6-4533

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OPD's Advertising Staff
PRODUCTION: Claire Shannon
BUYERS DIRECTORY: Helen Lohse
NEW YORK (RE 2-9820)—Alexander Kane, Edwin F Novy, Bronson Philhower.
CLEVELAND (LOng 1-5044)—Henry G. Seed, 17717 Lomond Boulevard, Cleveland 22, Ohio
MIAMI (FRanklin 9-2668)—John Printup & Associates, Langford Building, Miami 32, Fla.
DALLAS (DAvis 1-0898)—John Printup & Associates, 2607 Milmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.
LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4388)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.
SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

Cuba Embargo Cost

—Continued from page 3

Cuba to turn elsewhere for her chemical needs.

Officials are doubtful whether the country will be able to find ready sources for all its requirements, at least of the type or quality its industries are equipped to handle.

The area in the chemical field where the action may hit the Cubans the hardest is chemical specialties. Cuba's purchases of these products, chiefly insecticides and plastics, last year reached almost as much as that for medicines and pharmaceuticals—$14.2 million.

Cuba also purchased $6.5 million of industrial chemicals from US suppliers last year which now will have to be obtained elsewhere. Fertilizers and fertilizer materials were the next biggest item amounting to $5.5 million, while other purchases from the US in the order of their importance were paints, $4.5 million; coaltar products, $1.2 million; soap and toilet preparations, $1 million, and dynamite, $300,000.

Bids Wanted

Asphalt, 14,000 s.y., 600 gals., **Tack Coat,** 280 gals., **Asphalt Prime,** rapid cure. Bid IFB 38-601-61-36B, Nov. 7. Base Procurement Office, Shaw Air Force Base, S.C.

Caustic Potash, 2,500 kilograms, bids invited until Nov. 6 by the Iranian Food and Chemical Company, Tehran. Bidding instructions, specifications and other pertinent data are available for review on loan from the Trade Development Commission, US Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

Fertilizer, 2,000 tons, 12-6-24; and 250 tons of 14-14-14. Bids invited by the National Coffee Federations (Federacion Nacional de Cafeteros), Avenida Jimenez de Quesada 7-65, Bogota, Colombia. Bid invitation in Spanish, and is available on loan from the Trade Development Commission, US Department of Commerce.

Enamel, Spec. Mil-E-10687B (QPL) 12,000 gals., Bid IFB 155-1058-61B, Nov. 14, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Monochlororodifluoromethane, type F22 and **Dichlorodifluoromethane,** type F12, both in accord with Fed Spec BB-F-671A dated July 3, 1952; 294,450 lbs. of type F22 and 983,050 lbs. of type F12 to be furnished in government-furnished cylinders. Also related services as required form Jan. 1, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1961. Bid IFB 36-600-61-103, Nov. 1. Directorate, Procurement and Production, Middletown Air Material Area, Olmsted Air Force Base, Pa.

Sodium Carbonate, 262,000 lbs., Spec. Fed. O-S-571E, type III. Bid IFB 155-1064-61B, Nov. 1. General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Trichloroethylene, 5,620 gals., Spec Fed O-T-63A type II, Bid IFB 155-1064-61B, Oct. 31. General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa. **Trichloroethylene,** low stability, compatable for use with components coming in contact with liquid oxygen, manufactured in accord with Rocketdyne North American Aviation Spec. RB 0210-003. Each drum to hold 55 gallons and have 660 pounds net weight. Delivery to Norton Air Force Base, Calif. 129 drums. Bid IFB 04-607-61-35, Nov. 14. Cut off date for receipt of bid set requests is Oct. 31. Advanced Weapons Procurement Division, Directorate, Procurement and Production, Norton Air Force Base, Calif. Attn: SBPNSA.

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—10 bls, J J Duffy, Yokohama
40 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Yokohama
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE—15 dms, Southampton
ALUMINUM SULFATE——500 bgs, Bremen
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
55 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
AMYLOPECTIN-G—1,600 bgs, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—4 dms, Olfactors Inc, Miragoane
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Port au Prince
3 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Port au Prince
ANILINE DYES—108 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
6 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
18 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
11 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
16 dms, Arondy Corp, Liverpool
35 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
25 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
56 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
48 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—250 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
100 bgs, Unanue & Son, Ciudad Trujillo
195 bgs, Callao
BARBASCO ROOT—270 bls, National Bank, Callao
BARIUM CHLORIDE—50 bgs, Antwerp
BEESWAX—103 blks, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
90 blks, M Argueso & Co, Djibouti
20 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
17 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
5 bbls, Balex Co, Cap Haitien
32 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Cap Haitien
78 bgs, Koster Keunen, Porto Alegre
45 bgs, Tampico
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLOOD, DRIED, SOLUBLE—300 bgs, Myers Sales Co, Aarhus
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—2 dms, Polarome Manuacturing Co, Callao
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—66 dms, Gyma Lab, Genoa
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
10 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
25 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
CAMPHOR POWDER—40 cs, Keelung
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOMS—40 cs, Calcutta
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Fortaleza
100 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
666 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Fortaleza
222 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
223 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
278 bgs, F Henjes, Fortaleza
CASEIN—200 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—250 bls, R J Spitz, Saigon
257 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—210 tons, Chemical Bank, Bombay
300 tons, Brasil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Fortaleza
665 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
200 tons, George Degen & Co, Recife
250 tons, Recife
250 tons, Santos
200 tons, Salvador
CELERY SEED—262 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
129 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Bombay
886 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Bombay
261 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
255 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
60 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—154 bgs, Endicott Johnson Corp, Genoa
CHLORINATED RUBBER—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, V A Cordovi, Colombo
50 bls, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
25 bls, M J Golombeck, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—30 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
15 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Keelung
10 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
25 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
50 dms, Doran & Schmiedel, Keelung
25 dms, Keelung
CLOVE—50 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Tamatave
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Tamatave
300 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Tamatave
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Tamatave
200 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Tamatave
100 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
300 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVE OIL—9 dms, A Chiris Co, Tamatave
42 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
47 dms, Givaudan Corp, Tamatave
9 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Tamatave
23 dms, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
611 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COCONUT SHELL CHARCOAL—1,200 bgs, Colombo
CODLIVER OIL—80 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Alesund
COPAL GUM—28 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORN STARCH—200 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Bremen
1,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
896 bgs, Rotterdam
CUBE POWDER—486 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUMIN SEED—71 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Izmir
400 bgs, M J Golombeck, Istanbul
CYANURIC CHLORIDE—1,300 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
DEXTRIN—860 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
340 bgs, Rotterdam
DYES, COALTAR—14 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
8 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
3 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
25 dms, Hamburg
ELEMI GUM—80 cs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
FENNEL SEED—111 bgs, Buenos Aires
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
FURFURAL—893 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GARLIC OIL—5 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
GELATIN—35 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
GLUE—400 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLUE, BONE—100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
GLUESTOCK—92 bls, H Remis & Co, Callao
GRAPHITE—830 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
520 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tamatave
500 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
750 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
750 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Bremen
60 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
785 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GUAR GUM—2,400 bgs, Bombay
3,500 bgs, Calcutta
GYPSUM—600 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
800 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—31,098 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
16,107 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HEXAMETHYLENEDIAMINE—3 dms, International Chemical Corp, Genoa
ICHTHAMOL—38 dms, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—100 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
960 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—6 bls, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Santos
5 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—60 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—666 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
553 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
123 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
LACTIC ACID—20 cbys, Kolon Trading Co, Hamburg
50 dms, A Millner & Co, Liverpool
LACTOSE—100 bgs, Mutchler Chemical Co, Rotterdam
20 dms, Mutchler Chemical Co, Rotterdam
LAUREL WAX—60 bgs, Buena Ventura
LAVANDIN OIL—10 cks, Brown Bros, Cannes
1 ck, Cannes
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—111 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
39 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
56 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
17 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cochin
12 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Port Au Prince
LIVERMEAL—600 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
LOCUST BEANS—160 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Larnaca
LOCUST BEAN GUM—268 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
MACE—10 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—6 kgs, U-X Manufacturing Co, Bremen
MAGNESIUM GLYCEROPHOSFATE—2 dms, Havre
MANGANESE BLUE—1 dm, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MARINE OIL COMPOUND—400 bgs, Silvey Shipping Co, Oslo
MARJORAM—60 bls, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
MASTIC GUM—5 cs, Piraeus
MELAMINE—100 bgs, Okura & Co N Y, Yokohama
MENTHOL—11 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Marseille
50 cs, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
33 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Keelung
25 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
MINERAL COLORS—90 bgs, Revelli Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
MOLASSES, BEET—11,086 tons, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Constanza
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—1,539 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
MONOCRESYL GLYCERYL ETHER—8 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
MURIATIC ACID—18 dms, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
500 bgs, R T French, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Antwerp
NIACINAMIDE—50 dms, Gyma Lab, Genoa
NICKEL ACETATE—20 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
NUTMEG—75 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Tandjong Priok
250 bgs, Ungerer & Co, Tandjong Priok
65 bgs, M J Golombeck, Singapore
260 bgs, K Landes & Co, Singapore
112 bgs, National City Bank, Colombo
20 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
11 bgs, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA — 160 bgs, Greene Trading Co, Cochin
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Campagnola Packing Co, Seville
30 dms, Sterling National Bank, Seville
50 dms, A N Corp, Seville
98 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Seville
25 dms, National City Bank, Seville
50 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
148 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Seville
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
25 dms, Solar Food Products, Seville
25 dms, A Carrao, Genoa
OREGANO—300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
428 bgs, Piraeus
PALM OIL—800 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—248 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Rotterdam
400 tons, E F Drew & Co, Matadi
893 cs, Rotterdam
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
125 bgs, A G Beckmann, Alicante
100 bgs, Alicante
PECTIN—9 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
160 bgs, Daarnhower & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
210 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
20 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
390 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
40 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
140 bgs, Oliver Finnie Co, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—405 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PHENACETIN—100 kgs, Copenhagen
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—500 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Rotterdam
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, H Rubinoff & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, MURIATE—3,510 tons, Potash Import & Chemical Corp, Bremen
POTASH, SULFATE—99 tons, Potash Import & Chemical Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE——136 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,170 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
521 bgs, Tac Tannins & Chemicals Inc, Buenos Aires
502 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
4,033 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
RAFAELITE—40 dms, C A Redden, Glasgow
RARE EARTH CHLORIDE—16 dms, Bremen
RARE EARTH FLUORIDE—2 dms, Bremen
RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA ROOT—166 bgs, Meer Corp, Bangkok
RICE BRAN WAX—5 cs, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
RICE STARCH—160 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
SAFFLOWER—42 bgs, Calcutta
SAGO FLOUR—267 bgs, Singapore
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
600 bgs, Calcuta
SENNA LEAVES—25 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
35 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Tuticorin
SESAME OIL—75 dms, Aarhus
SHELLAC—27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
290 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—31 dms, E Mandell & Co, Havre
25 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
6 dms, Bremen
SODIUM CHLORITE—40 dms, Antwerp
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—250 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TALC—16,455 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
1,125 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
4,496 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Leghorn
THYME LEAVES—200 bls, Seeck & Kade, Marseille
60 bls, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
THYME OIL—6 dms, Alicante
THYROID POWDER—11 dms, Cosmos Shipping Co, Buenos Aires
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ANATASE—2,205 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Yokohama
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, RUTILE—1,212 bgs, Havre
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Irving Trust Co, Barranquilaq
TRICHLOROETHYLENE — 600 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
230 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
200 dms, Leghorn
TUNG OIL—95 tons, Geismar & Co, Buenos Aires
VANILLA BEANS—63 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Tamatave
185 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tamatave
160 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
150 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
317 cs, Tamatave
VANILLA POWDER—32 dms, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
WAX—120 bgs, Hostawax Co, Bremen
WAX, SYNTHETIC—2,500 bgs, Moore & Munger, Durban
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 kgs, Cannes
ZINC CHLORIDE—10 bgs, Antwerp
40 dms, Antwerp
ZINC CYANIDE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
400 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Liverpool
40 bgs, Bandag Inc, Hamburg

Los Angeles

AGAR—10 bbls, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Barcelona
ARROWROOT STARCH—1,200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port of Spain
CALCIUM NITRATE—5,192 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
COLORS, DRY—440 bgs, F D Davis Co, Bremen
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
100 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,000 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jagana
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
800 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 tons, American Trust Co, Ozamis
1,400 tons, Saian
500 tons, Tacloban
EARTH COLORS—200 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—209,280 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Punta Cardon
183,720 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Aruba
IODINE, CRUDE—80 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—2,481 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, F D Davis Co, Newport
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, A J Fritz, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—795 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
UREA—2,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Moji
ZINC OXIDE—460 bgs, London

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,150 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BONE—1,043 bgs, Velleman Corp, Buenos Aires
2,138 bgs, Ossa Products, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CARBONATE—2,200 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM PHOSFATE, DIBASIC—2,204 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CASEIN—200 bgs, National Casein Co, Melbourne
CHINA CLAY—5,580 tons, Fowey
FISHLIVER OIL—65 dms, J H Faunce, Yokohama
FLUORSPAR—1,898 tons, Tampico
FUEL OIL—114,636 bbls, Shell Oil Co, San Lorenzo
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,923 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
IODINE, CRUDE—60 kgs, Yokohama
LUBRICATING OIL—100 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Rotterdam
MENTHOL—74 cs, Wah Chang Corp, Keelung
NAPHTHA—134,599 bbls, Texaco Co, Pointa Pierre
OSSEINE—834 bgs, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—975 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,240 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
959 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
2,198 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—4,990 bgs, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Durban
TAPIOCA FLOUR—777 bgs, Bangkok
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—20 dms, Hamburg
WATTLE EXTRACT—360 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
ZIRCON SAND—3,659 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—800 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
CARDAMOMS—7 cs, London
CASEIN—500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
500 tons, Bank of America, Davao
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
GUAR GUM—360 bgs, General Mills, Karachi
GYPSUM, CRUDE—15,338 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LUBRICATING OIL ADDITIVE—14 dms, Castrol Oils Inc, Liverpool
POTATO STARCH—10 bgs, P A Mariani Co, Gothenburg
SAGO FLOUR—25 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Liverpool
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Nieman Bros, Corinto
500 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
650 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto

Trade Names Chemicals & Specialties

—*Continued from page 53*

of muscle fiber diameter of beef and lamb from ruminants fed with liquid supplements and compared to muscle fiber diameter of ruminants on conventional feeds. Ethanol is reported to be of major importance in liquid supplements, acting as a hydrogen donor to improve metabolism of microorganisms in the rumen.

Dr. Prebluda pointed out that earlier studies have clearly established the relationship of fiber diameter to tenderness of beef muscle. "However, little work has been done in the past on correlating ruminant feed rations with meat structure," he stated.

Catalysts and Accelerators

Thompson Chemical Company, rumored to be on the verge of entering the lauroyl peroxide market for some months, came through with a confirmation announcement last week.

The Pawtucket, R. I., firm reported it will market **"Truox"** lauroyl peroxide in 100-lb. drum lots. Price in the industry is $1.65 per pound, delivered, for large users and ranges up to $2 a pound for small packages.

Veteran producers in the field: Cadet Chemical, Buffalo, N. Y., with **"Cadox,"** and Lucidol Div. of Wallace & Tiernan, also of Buffalo, with **"Alperox."**

Thompson, with a captive use for the catalyst, will seek to market additional material to other PVC resin makers.

Most industry observers feel this material is still a specialty chemical to be produced in batches, although other sources are said to be taking a look at the market and imports are fairly steady. Domestic production starts with lauric acid and from there on it's a trade secret.

Ultraviolet Absorbers

Vinyl sheeting has long been known as a highly versatile material for outdoor applications. However, the problem of ultraviolet degradation is a serious one, and one that producers have not been altogether successful in combatting.

The difficulty is compounded by the fact that the most efficient light stabilizers (ultraviolet absorbers) are generally too expensive for the tastes of producers of vinyls, who find themselves doing battle in a sharply competitive market where costs are counted in pennies.

While makers of UV absorbers are ready to admit that their products are not of the "bargain basement" variety, they point out that their use insures light stability in vinyl sheeting up to three years under severe sun conditions. In addition, use concentrations are small (about 0.2 of 1 percent in a 20-25 mil film. Thus, it is maintained, incorporation of UV absorbers in clear vinyls for outdoor use will pay real dividends in the long run through wider consumer acceptance because of improved product performance.

Makers of vinyls have been aware of absorbers for several years and have reservations concerning them, although they continue to have great hopes for improved products which will be made available at attractive prices.

These sources claim adequate light stabilization (plus plasticizing action) can be obtained through use of epoxidized plasticizers. They are quick to emphasize the word adequate, however. Epoxidized plasticizers contribute to light stability, but do not do the job completely.

Vinyl sheeting manufacturers also point out that UV screening agents give a characteristic straw-colored cast to clear products at certain concentrations and are of little value in treating the opaque material which goes into furniture upholstery. This is where the bulk of the market lies.

But for applications such as back windows in convertible automobiles and women's evening shoes and summer handbags, the UV absorbers are ideal for making quality products of clear, flexible, vinyl sheeting.

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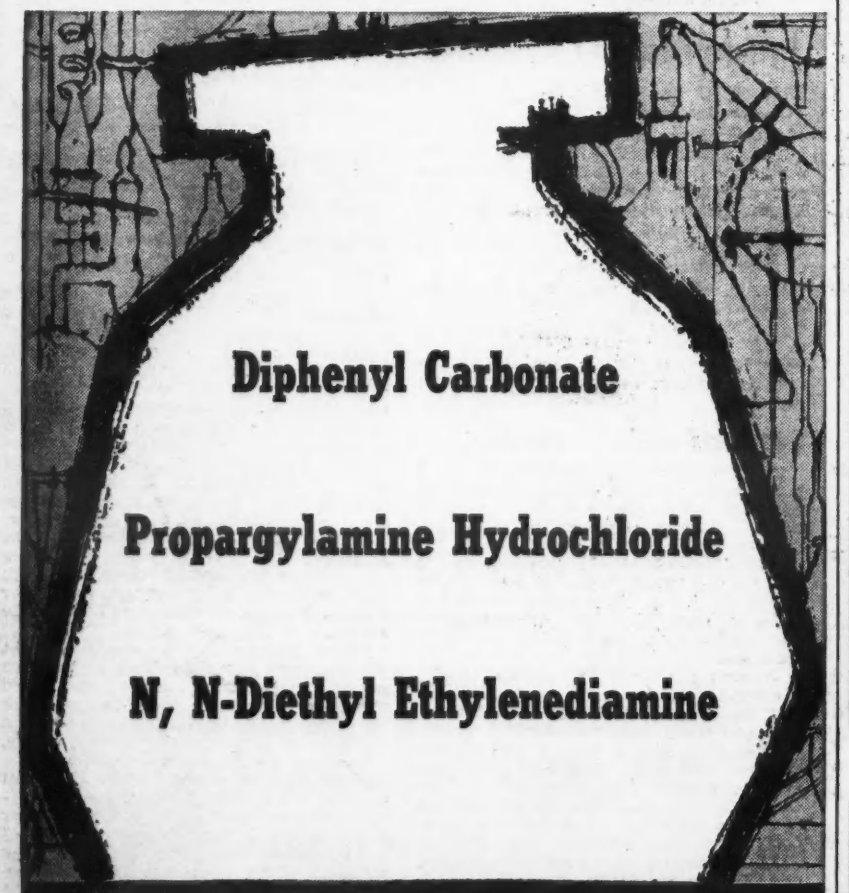

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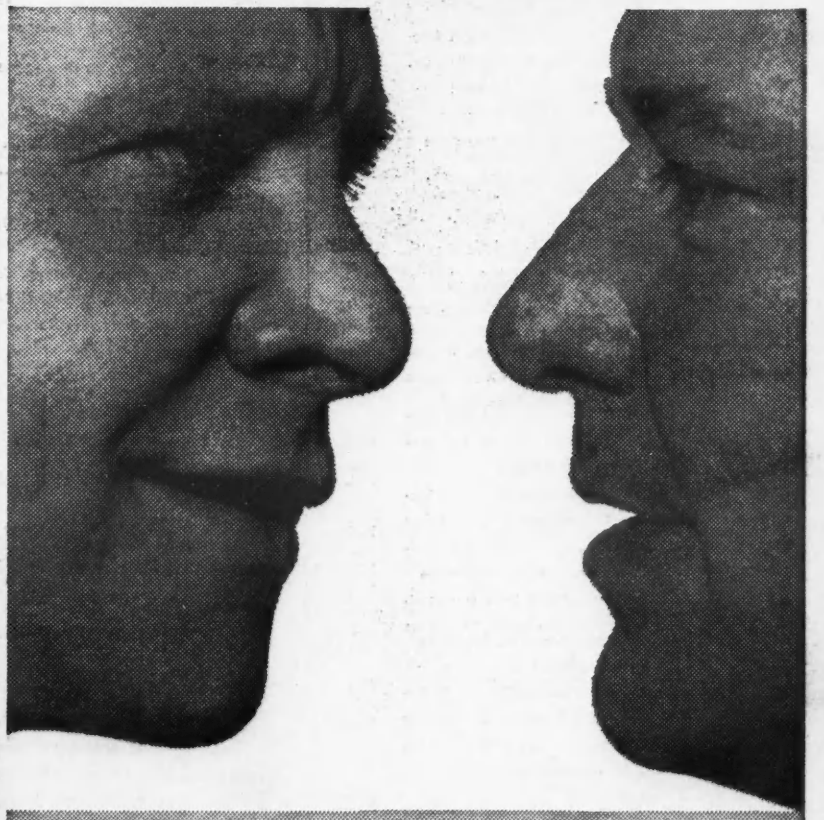

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